The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5841. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Proposed Early Abolition of Slavery in the Spanish Colonies.

Escape of the Greek Brigands to Turkish Territory.

A Visit in Prospect From Carlyle.

Another and More Satisfactory Council with the Indians.

Red Cloud More Contented, and Peace Possible.

EUROPE.

Propositions to Immediately Abolish Slavery in the Spanish Colonies—Rearrangement of Parties—Montpensier's Advocates.

MADRID, June 11.—The session of the Cortes have been for the most part monopolized during the past week in debating the proposition looking to the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies.

MADRID, June 11.—Early next week M. CASTELAR, one of the Deputies to the Cortes, will bring forward a proposition for the complete and immediate abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies, with indemnity to the present owners. The bill for opening the colonial ports is well received, and has already been read twice..... There is still some excitement over the question of the future ruler of Spain. The Orleanists in the Cortes have been joined by those who recently adhered to ESPARTERO. These now all favor the Duke of MONTPENSIER, with Marshal SERRANO as their second choice, if the Duke does not accept or cannot be chosen.

The Terrible Fire in Constantinople—Further Particulars—Action of the Sultan—Hospitality of the Turks Toward the Christians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—It is impossible to say exactly how many lives were lost during the conflagration here some days ago. Some put the number at 300 and others at 1,200. These are the extremes, and there are estimates made everywhere between these extremes. The Sultan has been very active in extending relief to the sufferers ever since the calamity occurred. More than 1,000 houses of the Turks have been thrown open to the Christians who were burned out, and large sums of money have been subscribed for them by people irrespective of sect.

CAIRO, June 11.—The successful removal of the obstructions in the Suez Canal, near Lake Timsale, is announced today.

Rumors of Another Revolutionary Movement in Italy—Escape of the Greek Brigands—Delicate Health of Bismark.

FLORENCE, June 11.—It has been reported to the Government today that another revolutionary movement is about to occur in Italy. The authorities are taking the measures necessary to suppress the disorders.... The Italian Government has recalled its Ambassador from Lisbon, in order to investigate certain charges brought against him by Portugal.

BERLIN, June 11.—The health of Count BISMARCK is still quite delicate. His physicians have ordered him to refrain from all manner of work. Believing that a change of climate would also be beneficial, they have suggested that he make a short trip to England.

ATHENS, June 11.—The brigand chiefs, who have been closely pursued lately by the national forces, have succeeded in escaping to Turkish territory.

An Early Visit of Carlyle to America—The Health of John Bright—Commitment of the Boulton Masqueraders—The Rowhousing Asses Bacon.

LONDON, June 11.—THOMAS CARLYLE will soon sail for the United States.....The health of JOHN BRIGHT has greatly improved lately.....The Boulton masqueraders, including the American Consul, Mr. FOX, have been committed for trial.... Mr. LABOUCHERE today won the Oxford silver sculls for good steering.....The Ascot races, which begin next Tuesday, do not give promise of much sport. The recent drouth has left the course in a very unfavorable condition for fine racing.

Condition of the Cable—Reward for the Detection of the Author of the Dacia Hoax—Election Riots in the Isle of Wight.

LONDON, June 11.—The telegraph lines are still somewhat damaged, though a great improvement is noticed within the past day or two. All cable messages to America are dispatched by way of Brest and St. Pierre, and all from America by way of Newfoundland and Valentia. The failure of the Werkfed and St. Pierre cables causes much inconvenience to the mercantile community, but the telegraph authorities promise to use all diligence to re-establish perfect communication.....It is reported today that the new West India Telegraph Company have offered £1,000 sterling reward for the detection of the person who fabricated the dispatch announcing the loss of the *Dacia*.....Violent election riots occurred today on the Isle of Wight. Many persons were injured, buildings sacked, windows broken, &c. As the last accounts the authorities had succeeded in restoring order.

THE BOSTON "IRREGULARITIES."

Sentence of the Notorious Mullen and Ward—Both to be Imprisoned and Each Fined $100,000—Scene in the Court-Room.

BOSTON, June 11.—In the United States District Court, this afternoon, Justices CLIFFORD and LOWELL on the bench, and a crowded Court-room, CHARLES MULLEN and CHARLES H. WARD, two of the principals in the State-street irregularities, of which they were convicted over a year ago, appeared for sentence. The third party, F. HARTWELL, was represented by his counsel, Mr. MORSE, who said that at the time he received notice of sentence HARTWELL was in Philadelphia, or some part of Pennsylvania, as agent of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company. He immediately wrote him, and had just received a reply that it would be impossible for him to be here this afternoon, and he had no hesitation in saying that HARTWELL would be present at any future day he might be required. District-Attorney HILLARD requested his presence Tuesday, when he should move for sentence.

The District-Attorney then moved for sentence on WARD and MULLEN, remarking that it was a most painful duty; but as it was one made by virtue of his office he must discharge it. After stating the nature of the indictment under which they were convicted, he said that the amount that the jury had found to be embezzled was $100,000. Under the statute the prisoners would be required to pay a fine corresponding to this amount, but the Government did not expect that either of them would be able to pay this large amount, and at the expiration of their term, if he still held his office, he should deem it his duty to ask the Executive to remit the fine, and if not in office he thought his successor would cheerfully do so. As to the term of imprisonment he had nothing to urge on the Court.

Mr. PAINE, their counsel, introduced testimony showing the excellent character hitherto borne by both defendants, and closed with an appeal to the clemency of the Court.

Judge CLIFFORD reviewed at length the nature of the case of which they had been convicted. The Court could not think that they had been unjustly convicted, nor could it take into consideration the fact that they had aided the Government in its investigations. The question of fine was now discretionary with the Court, for the act of Congress had provided that it must be equal to the amount embezzled. The term of sentence, however, was discretionary to a certain extent. After dwelling further upon the law, the Court ordered that MULLEN be sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Jail at Greenfield, and to pay a fine of $100,000, and that WARD be imprisoned in the Suffolk County Jail for the same term, and pay a fine of like amount. MULLEN received the sentence with composure, but WARD wept bitterly. Their friends crowded around them to express sympathy, until they were removed from the Court-room by the Marshal.

THE INDIANS.

Another Council at the Interior Department—Red Cloud in a Better Mood—Further Explanations—Plain Words on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 11.—RED CLOUD and his party were again at the Indian Bureau this morning, it being the final interview between them and the Government. They appear to be much depressed, having reflected over the proceedings of yesterday. They reluctantly came to the meeting this morning, the earnest persuasion of the interpreter, agent and traders having induced them to do so. They stated that their refusal to attend might result to their injury. Last night RED SHIRT was so much depressed in spirit that he wanted to commit suicide, saying that he might as well die here as elsewhere, as they had been swindled.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.

Commissioner PARKER opened the proceedings today by saying the Indians were asked to come up because it was thought they ought to have something to say before they went home. Secretary COX said to them he was very sorry to find out that RED CLOUD and his people have not understood what was in the treaty of 1868; therefore he wanted him to come here, so that all mistakes might be explained and be dismissed. It was important to know exactly how matters stood. The Government did not want to drive them. The Secretary then explained, at some length, the provisions of the treaty, the limits of the hunting-grounds, the reservation, &c. He understood that RED CLOUD and his band were unwilling to go on the reservation, but wanted to live on the head-waters of the Big Cheyenne River, north-east of Fort Fetterman. This was outside of the permanent reservation, but inside the part reserved for hunting-ground. The Secretary was willing to say, if that would please them, he would make it so, and have their business agents there; this would still keep white people off the hunting-ground. The Government would give them cattle and food, and clothing so as to make them happy in their new home. The Secretary said he would write down the names of the men in whom the Indians have confidence, and want for their agent and traders. He desired to find out whether they were good men and could be trusted by the Government. He was sorry the Indians felt bad on finding out what was in the treaty; but the best way was to tell it all, so there might not be any misunderstanding.

RED CLOUD'S REPLY.

RED CLOUD, having shaken hands with the Secretary and Commissioner PARKER, seated himself on the floor and said:

What I said to the Great Father, the President, is now in my mind. I have only a few words to add this morning. I have become tired of speaking. Yesterday, when I saw the treaty and all the lies, I felt like a child. I supposed it made you the same. The Secretary explained it this morning, and now I am pleased. As to the goods you talked about, I want what is due and belongs to me. The red people were raised with the bow and arrow, and are all of one nation; but the whites who are educated, and are civilized, swindle me, and I am not hard to swindle because I do not know how to read and write. We have thirty-two nations and have a Council-house the same as you have. We hold a council before we came here, and the demand I have made upon you from the chiefs I left behind me are all alike. You told me to go home and bring all the chief. I go by a God Almighty. When he tells me anything that is for the best I always go by his guidance. The whites think the Great Spirit has nothing to do with us, but he has. After feeling with us and taking away our property will have to suffer for it hereafter. The Great Spirit is now looking at us, and you after him our prayers. When we had a talk at the mouth of Horse Creek, in 1862, you made a chief of CONQUERING BEAR and then destroyed him, and since then we have had no chief. You white people did the same to your Great Chief. You killed one of our Great Fathers. The Great Spirit makes us suffer for our wrong-doing. You promised us many things, but you never performed them. You take away everything. Even if you live forty years or fifty years in this world and then die, you cannot take all your goods with you. The Great Spirit will not make me suffer because I am ignorant. He will put me in a place where I will be better off than in this world. The Great Spirit raised me naked and gave me no arms. Look at me. This is the way I was raised. White men say we are bad, we are murderers, but I cannot see it. We gave up our lands wherever the whites came into our country. Tell the Great Father I am poor. In earlier years, when I had plenty of game, I could make a living. I gave land away, but I am too poor for that now. I want something for my land. I want to receive some pay for the lands where you have made railroads. My father has a great many children out West with no earn, grains or beef. You have the names to the treaty of persons professing to be chiefs, but I am Chief of that nation. Look at me. My hair is straight. I was free born on this land. An interpreter who signed the treaty has curly hair. He is no man. I will see him hereafter. I know what I have brought. The words of my Great Father never reach me and mine never reach him. There are too many streams between us. The Great Spirit has raised me on wild game. I know he has left enough to support my children for awhile. You have stolen Denver from me. You never gave me anything for it. Some of our people went there to engage in farming, and you sent your white children, and scattered them all away. Now I have only two mounds left, and I want them for myself and people. There is treasure in them. You have stolen mounds containing gold. I have for many years lived with the men I want for my superintendent, agent and traders, and am well acquainted with them. I know they are men of good heart, so they do what is right. If you report them and any blame comes, it will not be on you, but on me. I would be willing to let you go upon our land when the time comes; but that would not be until after the game is gone. I do not ask my Great Father to give me anything. I came naked and will go away naked. I want you to tell my Great Father I have no further business. I want you to put me on a straight line. I want to stop in St. Louis to see ROBERT GAMBRELL, an old friend. [RED CLOUD then pointed to a lady in the room, saying,] Look at that woman. She was captured by SILVER HORN's party. I wish you to pay her what her captor's own boy. I am a man true to what I say, and want to keep my promise. The Indians robbed that lady there, and through your influence I want her to be paid.

ANSWER ON THE SECRETARY.

Secretary COX replied to RED CLOUD:

That the treaty showed how the land was to be paid for. They were to be given cattle, agricultural instruments, seeds, houses, blacksmith shops, teachers, &c., and food and clothing. The land is good in two ways; it is to let the game grow for the hunt; the other to plough it up and get corn and wheat and other things out of it, and raise cattle on it. The reason why so many white men live on their land is that they treat it in this way. He would correct RED CLOUD in a remark made by him. The whites do not expect to take their goods with them into the other world. We know as well as the Indians do that we go out of the world as naked as when we came into it; but while here in the world, we take pleasure in building great houses, and towns, and make good bread to eat. We are trying to teach them to do the same things, so that they may be as well off as we are. Here, (pointing to Commissioner PARKER,) is the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is a chief among us. He belonged to a race who lived there long before the white man came to this country. He now has power and white people obey him, and he directs what shall be done in very important business. We will be brothers to you in the same way if you follow his good example and learn our civilization.

RED CLOUD responded—I don't blame him for being a Chief. He ought to be one. We are all of one nation.

Secretary COX—Then I believe, who become Chiefs among us do so by learning the white man's customs, and ceasing to be dependent as children. I was glad to hear RED CLOUD say he would not go away angry. Gen. SHERMAN will see that you get good presents. But these are small things compared with the arrangements that will be made in future. Your prosperous will go to your country to see that you are well treated.

SPEECH OF A CHOCTAW CHIEF.

Secretary COX pointed out in the room Gov. PITCHLYLN, a Chief of the Choctaws, and this gentleman addressed the Indians, saying:

He was reared among and resided with the Choctaws. His mother was an Indian, and his father white. They had taught him English. The Choctaws sent a delegation to Philadelphia when the great WASHINGTON was there, and they told him they would be friends to the whites. They kept the treaty, and learned to live as white people. The Choctaws then were numerous then, all the tribes of the Union. There are now three thousand children among them learning how to read and write. When he wanted to send a paper to the Great Father or to the Great Council he wrote it himself. He had been educated like white people. He concluded by giving them good advice, saying: You must adopt the white people's ways if you want to prosper. You can't expect to be Sioux always unless you do so. If you fight the whites they will kill you all. If you take the advice of your white Chief, the Secretary, you will live.

PARTING WORDS.

Secretary COX said to the Indians:

I do not want you to think the days coming are black days. I want you to think they will be bright and happy days. Be of good spirit. If you feel like a man who is lost in the woods we will guide you out of them to a pleasant place. You will go home two days from now. One day will be spent by Gen. SMITH in New-York to get you the presents.

RED CLOUD replied:

I do not want to go that way. I want a straight line. I have had enough of towns. There are plenty of stores between here and my house, and there is no occasion to go out of the way to buy goods. I have no business in New-York. I want to go back the way I came. The whites are the same everywhere. I see them every day. As to the improvement of the red men, I want to send them here delegates to Congress.

Secretary COX said he would be guided by Gen. SMITH as to the route homeward. He was not particularly anxious the Indians should go to New-York. This ended the interview. The Indians shook hands with the Secretary and Commissioner PARKER, and then hurried from the room, followed by the crowd of persons who had gathered at the door.

CANADA.

Large Fire in Montreal—The Hudson's Bay Purchase Money—The Red River Force.

MONTREAL, Canada, June 11.—Another large fire occurred here yesterday, destroying the building occupied by the Canada Glass Works. The loss is $20,000, which is partially covered by insurance.....It is stated that the Hudson's Bay Company will recommend the distribution among the proprietors of the $300,000 paid by Canada. The ordinary dividend, it is expected, will be much reduced by the interruption of this year's business.

COLLINGWOOD, Canada, June 11.—The last detachment of troops composing the North-west expeditionary force arrived here today.

Serious Fire in the St. James' Washington—Perilous Position of Some of the Inmates—A Gallant Young Man.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There was a fire at the St. James Hotel early this morning. It originated in the basement. The dense smoke reached to the upper story and nearly suffocated some of the inmates. Mrs. CRAGIN, wife of Senator CRAGIN, and their infant child, were taken out of the third-story window by the members of the Hook and Ladder Company, and a young lady was rescued in an insensible condition by a young man who ascended to the stairway and bore her in his arms down the ladder to the ground. The loss to the building is comparatively slight.

Annual Race of the Harvard Junior Freshmen and Scientific Crews—Rough Weather and the Consequence—An Unusually Exciting Time.

BOSTON, June 11.—The Junior Freshmen and Scientific Crews of Harvard attempted their annual race on the Charles River today, but owing to a high wind and rough water, encountered a rough time. The Scientifics pulled the course, but their shell was nearly half filled with water. The boats of the Freshmen and Juniors were both swamped, but the latter, by sturdy swimming, towed their boat in, and took the second prize. The Freshmen were picked up, and their boat was saved. The race was not timed.

Large Fire in Wyandotte, Kansas—Destruction of Property of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The car shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Wyandotte, Kansas, were destroyed by fire Thursday night, together with three passenger coaches, three flat cars, one box car, and one stock car, belonging to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. About 60,000 feet of walnut and oak lumber were also burned. The loss to the Company is $30,000, on which there is a small insurance. Most of the mechanics working in the shops lost their tools.

Vermont Constitutional Convention—Action on Various Propositions—Woman Suffrage Quickly Rejected.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 11.—The Constitutional Convention today passed upon the following propositions of amendment and with the following result:

To authorize the Legislature to fill vacancies in the House and Senate. Rejected by 168 to 41.

To give the appointment of the Supreme Court to the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Rejected by 128 to 2.

To give the ballot to women. Rejected by 211 to 1.

To provide biennial sessions instead of annual, as formerly. Adopted by 116 to 112.

Most of today was spent in discussing this last proposition. The female suffrage question was passed upon without a speech for or against it, either in Committee or in the Convention.

Base-Ball—Playing in Washington and Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The game of base-ball between the Stars and Nationals this afternoon came to an end after six innings, in consequence of the rain. At that time the game stood 9 to 8 in favor of the Nationals by the following score:

Stars	2	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Nationals	7	0	0	2	0	0	—9.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—A game of base-ball was played this afternoon, between the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Pastimes, of Baltimore. The game was called to an end at the sixth inning, on account of the rain. The score stood as follows:

Haymakers	2	1	4	1	2	0	—10
Pastimes	2	0	0	1	2	0	—5

There was a large attendance.

Fire in Philadelphia—Suspection of Incendiarism.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—This morning the Old Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, below Washington-avenue, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $6,000. The first story was occupied by WILLIAM M. COOPER & Co., and the second story by WALCOT & DIXON. The hands are one a strike. One of them, WILLIAM ARCHMON, was seen coming out of the burning building, and was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

WASHINGTON.

The General Appropriation Bill in the House—Female Clerks Placed on the Same Footing as Males—The Sun Bringing Revolutionary Letters from Mexico—Match at Prince-Street.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The General Appropriation bill, with the amendments from the Senate, went through the House today in a shape generally satisfactory to Mr. DAWES and his Committee. The clause as to Senate clerks in the Departments, to that hereafter in the appointment of employees there shall be no discrimination between males and females, and it shall be lawful to employ any competent and worthy persons without regard to sex, but the number of clerks shall not be increased. There was a great deal of talk about this question, and the House did not seem, for a time, to be at all certain what it wanted to do. Mr. DAWES finally carried his point, and the clause will probably be concurred in by the Senate. The State Department amendment, and that enlarging the Capitol grounds, were rejected by about 100 majority, and must go into the Conference Committee. The vote against these projects was so strong that both are almost certain to be defeated in that Committee, the increase of Judges' salaries was defeated for half an hour. If the amendment had simply related to the pay of Supreme Court Judges it would probably have been accepted, and that is what will come out of the Conference Committee. Every amendment increasing salaries about the Capitol and in the Departments was rejected.

THE SAN DOMINGO INVESTIGATION.

The San Domingo special Committee, today, examined Gens. BARNETT and INGALLS, both of whom were with Gen. BABCOCK at the making of the treaty. The Committee is having its evidence printed as fast as written out, but it is kept in the closest confidence and cannot be seen by outsiders. Among the documents submitted is a letter from Mr. HATCH to BABE, of which the following is the material portion, under date of April 11, 1870, and written on shipboard, viz:

Sir: Having finally obtained my liberty through the intervention of my Government, I avail of this, the first opportunity I have had, to inform you that I have submitted the case of your arrest and imprisonment to the Department of State, for the consideration of my Government, asking its intervention in demanding compensation and satisfaction for all that I have suffered in person and property; and I have fixed the amount of damages due me by your Government, for jeopardizing my life, and my family's happiness, at $50,000; and I shall present a further claim for the property robbed from me by your army, under command of Gen. FREDERICK GARCIA, on the 14th and 15th of August, while he and all his staff were enjoying the hospitalities of my house, and using it as a deposit for ammunition, as soon as I left, with my desk containing my books and papers. One of my chief objects in calling now at San Domingo, on my way to St. Thomas, is, that you shall not have the same cause of complaint of enforcement that I have had of you, in the farcical and inquisitorial trial to which you subjected me, keeping me ignorant of your intentions to the last, depriving me of time and opportunity for my defense, and ordering a sentence of death passed upon me, with the promise of pardon in advance, lest the six men composing what was called a Court-martial might not be willing to pronounce the sentence, knowing there was no cause whatever. I give you this timely notice of my determination that you may have every opportunity for your defense.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $723,500.

Shipments.

To Assistant Treasurers, depositories and national banks.	
Notes	$595,000
Currency	276,750
Thereafter Treasurer holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation	32,324,550
For public depositories	14,204,000
Fractional currency retirement and destroyed during the week	888,000
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	272,740
Total amount issued	54,264,037
Total currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	281,770
Total amount issued therefor	54,110,267
Balance due for mutilated notes	276,400
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	356,244,000

THE REVENUE.

Internal revenue receipts today	$708,000 00
Receipts for the week	4,000,000 00
Total for fiscal year	170,102,027 20
Coin balance in the Treasury today	99,000,000 00
Currency balance	2,718,000 00
Coin certificates	34,677,000 00

THE TREASURY.

Assistant Secretary HAMLIN is acting Secretary of the Treasury, during the absence of Mr. BOUTWELL. The latter will be absent for a week.

A BUNDLE OF GREENBACKS MISSING.

There has been missed from the Treasury of the United States this day, supposed to have been stolen, a bundle of two thousand new legal tender United States notes of the denomination of $10, new series of 1869, having the head of DANIEL WEBSTER, and numbered as follows: H. 9,600,001, * (asterisk,) to H 9,632,000, * (asterisk,) both inclusive, amounting to $320,000. It is supposed that all good citizens will keep a sharp look out for all notes of the above numbers, and the numbers between them.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11.

On motion of Mr. JOHN SHERMAN leave was given to the Finance Committee to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the joint resolution to pay the expenses of the Delegations of Indians now visiting Washington, appropriating $50,000 for presents, &c. Passed.

AN ENORMOUS LAND GRANT.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill relating to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, making a land grant.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN opposed the bill as extraordinary, and a violation of that feature of land grant policy, by which the Government had always reserved to settlement alternate section land grants. The bill was to carry out an arrangement between two roads, by which one should receive the odd and the other the even sections. If the bill passed there would not be left to the United States a single more of land in a belt of territory fifty miles wide and nearly three hundred miles long; while these roads were to be allowed to make up deficiencies of land grants, from within a limit of twenty-five miles on either side.

The morning hour expiring, the Franking bill came up, but was laid aside, informally, to proceed with the pending bill—yeas 34, nays 21.

Mr. YATES insisted that lands should not be voted away indiscriminately without the usual requirement of settlement and improvement on alternate sections for settlers. He was opposed to the bill, as giving to a railroad the exclusive choice of all lands within twenty-five miles of its road, compelling settlers to select from the remainder. He could not agree that Congress should become a mere plaything of Eastern capitalists.

Mr. TRUMBULL considered the bill without a precedent to justify it in legislation.

Messrs. HOWARD and HARLAN claimed that the bill was to settle an equitable claim against the Government by voting lands as a compromise for a subsidy in bond, to which the Company was entitled under previous legislation.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, the proposition was to give the Brownsville and Fort Kearney and Midland Pacific Road the odd sections of land, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific the even sections, thus absorbing a solid belt of land fifty miles wide, hence twenty-five miles on each side of the road. He protested against this absorption in the interest of the Central Branch, as the people of Nebraska did not want that road. He was in favor of a home road. The bill would repeal the requirement in the charter of the Union Pacific for the sale of the lands for homesteads. The discussion of the bill occupied the entire session, the amount being mainly that the giving away of odd and even sections alike was violative of the implied compact in land grants by the Government to railroads, by which the former had the benefit of improvement of reserved alternate sections. In answer to this it was argued that the bill was necessary as involving the faith of the Government in its former legislation. An amendment to confirm the grant to odd sections was rejected—yeas 20, nays 24.

The bill finally passed—yeas 32, nays 12.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Buckalew, Chandler, Cole, Ferry, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ross, Ramsey, Sprague, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Tweed, Warner and Wilson—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Howell, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Spencer, Thurman, Vickers and Willey—12.

The Senate then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SHUMAKER presented the petition of citizens of Brooklyn, asking for the passage of a law taxing distilled spirits at the distillery only on the basis of maximum capacity.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. POLAND objected.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms, reporting that in accordance with the order of the House, he had in his custody PATRICK WOOPS, alias Pat Dooley, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. DAWES desired to have some bills referred.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, objected to everything until this august question of privilege was disposed of.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to produce the body of WOOPS, alias Dooley, at the bar of the House.

In the meantime, Mr. ATWOOD, raising a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an editorial article from the San Jacinto Republican of the first of May, stating that the Northern Pacific Railroad, franchise is estimated at Washington to be worth now $15,000,000, each.

That the bribers have realized about fourteen millions of the subsidy, and that there is now one million to engineer the thing through Congress," and that "thus the servants of the people have traded away fifteen million dollars of the national property for one million, which is in their pockets—the shameless brazen-faced thieves."

He said that such articles should not be permitted to float around loose without receiving some attention. If Congress traded away fifteen millions of the nation's property for one million it proved its members clearly unfit for their business. Any man who could not trade within fifteen hundred per cent. of the value of an article should be expelled from Congress. A Congress that gave the lobby fourteen hundred per cent. the advantage no longer deserved the confidence of a free people. He suggested that a committee of eleven be appointed from the reporters' gallery, whose business passes such grave facilities for information, to investigate these charges, and, in the meantime, that all members who voted for the Northern Pacific Railroad be strictly watched.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then appeared at the bar, having in custody PATRICK WOODS, alias Patrick Dooley, of Richmond, Va., charged with having on the 30th of May last murdered a negro servant at Richmond, Va., on Chas. H. PORTER, a member of Congress from the State of Virginia. The prisoner is apparently an Irishman of the laboring class, about thirty-five years old, of middle stature, but squarely and strongly built.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution that the matter of privilege be referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination, and to report what action the House should take in the premises, with power to send for persons and papers; and that in the meantime the person at the bar be retained in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. RANDALL demanded a division of the question, objecting to the retention of a citizen of the United States during the pleasure of the Judiciary Committee.

The first part of the resolution was agreed to without a division, and the second part by yeas 119, nays 59.

While the vote was being taken Mr. ROOTS called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that several gentlemen (Mr. WOODWARD and others) were holding conversation with the prisoner.

The Speaker decided that that was out of order.

The prisoner was then remitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, subject to the order of the House.

Mr. KERR, on the same subject, offered a resolution, reciting that the prisoner was poor and unable to employ counsel, and that he desired the aid of counsel in his behalf, and directing the Speaker to employ suitable counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, remarked that he had seen in the papers that the people of Richmond had raised a purse for this man, and he asked Mr. KERR whether he had any information on the subject.

Mr. KERR said he had no such information, but, on the contrary, he believed that the man was very poor. He had just been informed that some small sums of money had been given to him by some friends on the street before leaving Richmond.

Mr. MAYNARD understood that a writ of habeas corpus had been sent out in Richmond, but had been intercepted by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and also that further efforts in the other side had been telegraphed to defend him.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE APPROPRIATIONS—FEMALE CLERKS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations for the Senate amendment, providing that female employes in the Departments on the same footing as the men.

Mr. ROGERS opposed the amendment and substitute, contending that the employment of women in the first instance was a war measure, and should have ceased when the war did, and that their employment in public offices unsexed and demoralized them, and was calculated to reflect no credit on the Government and no good ultimately to the sexes. It was wrong, he said, to give them $1,200 a year for doing a little copying in Washington, while the hard-working women of the city could not earn more than $4 or $5 a week.

The discussion was carried on at some length, and was participated in by Messrs. Holman, Sargent, Benton, WILLIAMS, Farnsworth, HOAR and DAWES. Mr. DAWES closed the discussion. He said that the adoption of the Senate amendment would add to the burdens of the people three hundred thousand dollars a year. Why should that be done? Was the female paid less in proportion to her labor by the Government than she was elsewhere? Nowhere in the country could she earn nine hundred dollars a year. He had reason to know that the intelligent and thoughtful of the females in the Treasury Department were alarmed at this movement. He had communications from them, in writing. It was in his knowledge that they had been to the Capitol, and had rallied out members to implore them not to adopt the Senate amendment. They ask that the avenues to these other offices might be open to them, so that if they were compelled to fill $1,200, $1,400, $1,600 or $1,800 clerkships, it would be lawful to appoint them. That was all they asked.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. DAWES whether it had not been lawful for years and years to appoint women to first-class clerkships.

Mr. DAWES said that he supposed it was, but it had been decided at the other end of the avenue that it was not.

The question was first taken on an amendment offered by Mr. HOAR, to add to the substitute the following:

"And hereafter the compensation of such officers, clerks and employes as are females, shall be the same as now fixed by law for males of the same class."

Adopted—yeas 77, nays 75.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations as amended, by Mr. HOAR's proposition was then adopted, without a division. The section in relation to female employes in the Departments now reads as follows:

That hereafter in appointment and employment of clerks, copyists and messengers, or other employes in the several Departments of the Government, there shall be no discrimination between males and females, and it is not to be lawful to appoint and employ any competent and worthy person in such positions without regard to sex, but the number of clerks shall not be increased by the section; and the compensation of such officers, clerks and employes, who are females, shall be the same as now fixed by law for males of the same class.

At a further stage in the proceedings, however, this action was reversed. Mr. WILKINSON moved to reconsider the vote whereby the House agreed to Mr. HOAR's amendment to the substitute reported from the Committee on Appropriations in reference to the female employes in the Departments. After discussion the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. HOAR's amendment was rejected, and the substitute as reported by the Committee on Appropriations agreed to.

NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The next Senate amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was that appropriating $500,000 for the commencement of a new building for the State Department on the site of the premises now occupied by the War and Navy Departments. The amendment was rejected without discussion—yeas 22, nays 127.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The next amendment on which a separate vote was asked was that in relation to the extension of the Capitol grounds, in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence. The amendment was rejected—yeas 31, nays 123.

EXPEDITION TO NORTH POLE.

The next amendment on which a separate vote was asked was that appropriating $100,000 for an expedition to the North Pole. Rejected without a division.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The next amendment on which a separate vote was asked, was that increasing the salary of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to $10,000; of the Associate Judges to $9,000; of the Judges of the Circuit Courts to $7,500; of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to $4,000; of the District Judges of the Judges of the Circuit Courts, and the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to $3,000. The Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence.

After debate, Mr. DAWES, intimating that in a Committee of Conference he would agree to raise the salary of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to $8,000, and of the Associate Justices to $7,500, moved to insist on the Senate amendment, and to strike out all the remaining portions of the bill from Senate amendment.

Mr. BARNUM moved to recede from the amendment offered by Mr. DAWES so as to fix the salary of Circuit Judges at $8,000.

Mr. DAWES withdrew his amendment altogether, and then the question recurred on concurring in the Senate amendment. The House refused to concur by 90 yeas, nays 77.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, called for a separate vote on the various items, namely, increasing appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence.

After discussion, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill was referred to a Committee of Conference.

The Speaker subsequently announced the appointment on that Committee of Messrs. DAWES, BURNSIDE and LOGAN.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the reorganization of the army, made a report, which the Clerk proceeded to read:

The new bill as agreed upon provides for a standing army of 30,000 from July 1, 1871. The second section authorizes the President to discharge from service officers who may apply therefor before the 1st of January next, the officers to receive one year's pay and allowance. The third section authorizes the President to place on the retired list, on their own application, commissioned officers who have been thirty years in the service, to be entitled to the same pay and emoluments provided for officers retired from active service. The fourth section repeals the proviso in the sixteenth section of the act of 22 August, 1861, limiting the number of officers to seven per cent. of the whole number of existing officers, and allows officers to be retired hereafter in the discretion of the President, provided that the offices of General and Lieutenant-General shall continue until a vacancy occurs in either, such vacancy not to be filled, and thereupon it repeals the law on the subject. The sixth section provides that no appointment to the grade of Major-General shall be made till the number of Brigadier-Generals is reduced below three, and fixes the number thereafter at three. The seventh section in the same way fixes the number of Brigadier-Generals at six. The eighth section fixes the pay of the regimental commissary sergeant and hospital steward. The ninth section provides for a retiring board. The tenth section authorizes the transfer of officers to the list of supernumerary officers from Congressional districts to vacancies shall be made till the 1st of January next, and such as then remain on the supernumerary list shall be mustered out of the service. The eleventh section provides that graduates in the Military Academy with thirty-five years' service shall have the pay of Colonel, and over twenty-five and not thirty-five Lieutenant-Colonel, and all others that of Major, with ten per cent. additional pay for each successive five years' service, not to exceed forty per cent.; and it places them on the same footing as regards retirement from active service as officers of the army. The twelfth section provides that the pay of officers of the enlisted men shall remain as now till the 30th of June, 1871, and prohibits the use of enlisted men as servants. The thirteenth section repeals the second section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1869. The fourteenth section provides for the transfer out on the first of January next of all military store-keepers in the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments with the pay and allowances provided for other officers, and abolishes those offices after that date. The fifteenth section restricts officers with brevet rank to the uniform and title belonging to their actual rank. The sixteenth section authorizes the President to drop from the rolls for desertion officers absent from duty for three months without leave. The seventeenth section forbids the promotion of artillery officers below the grade of field officer without vacancy in examination. The eighteenth section makes it unlawful for an army officer to hold any civil office by election or appointment, and makes his acceptance of any such office a vacation of his army commission.

Mr. LOGAN, in response to an inquiry whether this applied also to retired officers, said that it did.

The nineteenth section provides that nothing in the bill shall be construed as preventing the assignment to duty as Second Lieutenants of graduates of the Military Academy. The twenty-first section directs the promotion by the Secretary of War of general army regulations. The twenty-first section forbids the students in the Military and Naval Academies to be kept as waiters or in any other capacity. The twenty-second permits one trading establishment at any military post on the frontier not in the vicinity of any city or town. The twenty-third section permits retired officers on their own application to be detailed to serve as professors in Colleges, but not to be allowed additional compensation. The twenty-fourth section fixes the pay of officers as follows: General, $13,000; Lieut.-General, $10,000; Major-General, $7,500; Brig

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ONE.

To sit with hands crossed, and to think
  How you clasped them last night;
Close eyes, and just pause on the brink
  Of a kiss's delight.

To start from that wild dream of two,
  And waken—just one;
To feel Love so near, and not you;
  Sitting chill in the sun—

Unconsoled by the warmth of a vow
  Which, forgotten by you,
Might burn through my soul even now,
  Where one sits, and not two.

For that hand-clasp was only a chance,
  That kiss is foregone;
That touch that left me in a trance,
  Of no passion was born.

You passed, turned your head with a smile,
  I smiled as you went;
One careless; one thinking the while
  Of all that Love meant.

And Love comes but once in a life,
  With its bitter-sweet pain.
I shall live through its longing and strife,
  Count loss, hide my slain.

And you? Life may hold to your mind
  The pleasures men prize,
For a fair face is easy to find,
  And love-lighted eyes.

And yet—are you loved every day?
  Though I shiver alone,
What this hour might prove who may say,
  If two sat here—not one.

—*Overland Monthly for June.*

THE WARNING.

James Baintree, barrister-at-law, and William Hargreaves, clerk in holy orders, were sitting in the chamber of the former gentleman, in the Temple. They had dined together and had now returned, and had lit the cigar of meditation. They were old friends, schoolfellows, and college chums; and William Hargreaves had just come up to town, in order to accompany his friend the next day into the country, to assist, according to a promise of many years' standing, at the ceremony of his marriage.

"You say, James, that your lady-love is to be married from the house of her cousin, Lady Berry?"

"Yes," the barrister said, rather shortly.

"Don't you like the arrangement?" the clergyman asked.

"I can hardly say that I don't like it, William; and yet, if I had had my choice, I would rather that it had been otherwise."

He was silent again; and his friend, seeing that there was something which he did not care to explain, asked no further questions, but continued smoking, leaving it to his friend either to continue or change the conversation.

Presently Baintree threw the end of his cigar into the fire.

"I will tell you the story, William, and you shall judge for yourself. I need not say that it is not to go further. No one knows it, I believe, except those concerned; and we all have more or less reason for not wishing such a story to get about. I need not tell you that I was never a believer in ghosts, apparitions or the supernatural in any way. You may remember that at college I was always ready to enter into any amount of argument with men who believed more or less in the supernatural; you, yourself, having Scotch blood in your veins, had rather a leaning toward wraiths. I was utterly incredulous. Having recalled this to your memory, I will go on with my story.

"It was in the Autumn of '66, rather better than two years ago now, that I was staying down with Sir Peter and Lady Berry at Wenning Park. It was a very pleasant place to stay at; one of those houses where a man can do just what he pleases. Sir Peter was, or rather is, a man of some six or seven-and-forty. He came into the baronetcy rather unexpectedly, through a series of deaths, and the news reached him in India, where he had been for many years, and where he occupied the position of judge. He had already made an ample fortune, and at once came home and took possession of Wenning Park, which was entailed with the baronetcy. He was a quiet man, given to study; but his disposition was singularly genial, and he has one of the most pleasing smiles I ever saw. A year after his return he married. He met his wife down at the sea-side, I believe; she was the daughter of a clergyman, but her father was dead, and she lived alone with her mother. I know nothing about the wooing, but should imagine that Lucy—I don't know her maiden name—married the baronet principally for his money. She was about one-and-twenty, and a very pretty bright girl. However, they seemed happy together. He indulged her every whim, and was never so happy as when he saw her surrounded by young people, and enjoying herself to the utmost. At the time I am speaking of they had been married three years. It had been a most pleasant visit; the people in the house had been a remarkably good set; partridges had been abundant, and, above all, I had been engaged in a strong flirtation with Alice Ferrers—and I think that even then we had both made up our minds that it was not to end with our visit to the Berrys. Time had gone on. The rest of the guests dropped off, and there only remained Clara and Alice Ferrers, Tom Harding—he married Clara this Spring—myself, and a man named Pellatt. Pellatt was one of those men one meets everywhere—at dances or flower shows, or in the Park, or, in fact, everywhere. He was one of those men I can't bear, a sneering, cynical fellow, and Harding thoroughly agreed with me. He could be pleasant when he chose, and kept an entirely different tone for women from that which he used with men. He was a great favorite with them, as, strangely enough, most men are who are generally detested by other men. He was good-looking, at least so people said, though I never could see it myself; his features, however, were certainly good, and when his face softened, as it did when he was talking with any woman to whom he was trying to be agreeable, I can understand their being taken with it. Anyhow, his name has been coupled with that of half a dozen married women to my knowledge. He was at Wenning Park before I went there, and he stayed on now, talking frequently, as did both Harding and I, of leaving, but suffering himself very easily to be persuaded by Sir Peter into staying a little longer. From the first I had seen that he was very attentive to his hostess; not obtrusively so, quite the contrary. In fact, he spoke to her more seldom than did most other men staying in the house. It was in the change of the tone of his voice, and the sudden softening of the hard face, that I could detect the game he was playing. As time went on, I saw that she noticed it too, and, what was more, that she liked it. It was not that she flirted with him. She was rather given to flirtation, and I had seen her engaged in one or two little affairs upon a previous visit; but these had been open, undisguised flirtations, merely the result of high spirits and a love of fun. There was nothing of this with Pellatt. She seemed influenced by his own quiet way. When she spoke to him her voice was lower and softer, and her fingers had a trick of nervously playing with the flowers or anything else she had in her hand. It struck me, too, that she avoided him as if she was afraid of him, and that even when she was not apparently watching him, she yet knew or felt what he was doing. I have seen her when he approached her, even from behind move suddenly away, and begin to talk eagerly and rapidly with any one else who was near. Of course I said nothing of my ideas on the subject so long as the house was full; but when there remained only the party I have named, I unburdened my mind to Harding, who was an old friend of mine, one day when we were out shooting together. Tom was altogether of my opinion, and agreed that Pellatt meant mischief. The question was, What was to be done? Neither of us, though we talked the matter over and over again, could hit upon anything practical. You see, Hargreaves, it is a very ticklish question to interfere in an affair of this sort. Difficult and delicate at all times—for no one thanks you, and you are sure to be looked upon as a meddling fool—trebly so when you have not a shadow of proof, and nothing but your own vague suspicions to rely upon.

Of course, our best plan would have been to have gone away at once, as Pellatt could hardly have outstayed us; but, you see, we were both so smitten with the Ferrers, and intended settling the business before we left; so we persuaded ourselves that, if it was broken off now, it would be renewed in London when there was no one to watch over her, and that it was best to let the game be played out under our eyes. Upon one point we were agreed, namely, that we would interfere when it became absolutely necessary; but whether our interference should take the form of an opening of Sir Peter's eyes, or of an intimation to Pellatt to give it up, under a threat of assault and battery, we could not finally determine. At any rate, we were determined to save Lady Berry.

Well, time went on; and it only wanted two days to the time finally fixed for our leaving. Harding and I had been out for our last day's shooting, and had both shot badly. I think that we had made up our minds to propose upon the following day. When we came into the drawing-room ready for dinner, we both saw at once that something had taken place, and the crisis was, in fact, at hand. Lady Berry was unusually pale, with a spot of color on each cheek. She was in feverish spirits, and talked gayly and rapidly all dinner-time; seldom, I observed, addressing her husband, never even looking, if she could help it, at Pellatt. In spite of Lady Berry's efforts, the dinner was not a success. Both the Ferrers were unusually quiet, and I fancied that they must have noticed something. I have since learned that Pellatt, after lunch, had announced his intention of going for a walk, and that during the afternoon Lady Berry had been absent from the drawing-room for some time; and that Alice, going up-stairs for something, had happened to look out of the window, and to her surprise had caught a glimpse of the two walking together in the shrubberies. Their uneasiness had been much increased by the fact of Lady Berry's making no allusion after her return to the fact of her having left the house. All this we knew nothing of until long afterward; but we felt sure that the girls as well as ourselves saw that something was wrong; and although we tried our best to talk naturally and be at our ease, the thought that the time had come to act, and the wonder what our course ought to be, rendered it difficult for us to second our hostess' efforts to be gay. The only two of the party who seemed really themselves were Sir Peter and Pellatt. The former was genial and kindly as ever, utterly unsuspicious of the tempest gathering round him; while the latter was as coldly cynical and unpleasant as was his wont.

After the ladies left us our sitting was a short one. Neither Tom nor myself were in a humor to engage in argument with the man opposite us, whose white tie our fingers were itching to disarrange. We very soon, therefore, joined the ladies in Lady Berry's boudoir, in which, since our numbers had so dwindled, we had met instead of the grand drawing-room. It was a good-sized room, prettily furnished. There was a piano in it—an old-fashioned one, and out of keeping with the style of the rest of the room. It was prized by Lady Berry, however, as having been the gift of her mother upon the occasion of her having learned to play her first grand piece. As we went upstairs, Harding whispered to me: "They have come to an understanding. Meet me in my room to-night. We must settle what to do."

We had now a repetition of our dinner behavior; and Lady Berry's gaiety seemed even more forced than before. I think Pellatt noticed this; for he asked Alice Ferrers to play immediately tea was over. When she had played two or three pieces, there was a pause as she shut the piano and returned to her seat on the sofa; for neither her sister nor Lady Berry played. Then, to our astonishment, Pellatt volunteered to sing us something, saying he would play his own accompaniment. None of us knew that he sang or played, as he had never before mentioned that he did either. As he passed Lady Berry, he said two or three words to her in a whisper; and I guessed by his face that it was an injunction to be more calm. Then he went up to the piano and opened it.

I can hardly describe to you, even now, Hargreaves, what followed, much less give you an idea of its effect. He opened the piano rather roughly, and there was a loud twang, as if a string had broken with the jar, causing us all to start. The sound, however, was not a single sharp discord, as when a string breaks, but a long, continuous, jarring note. Louder and louder it rose until the whole room seemed filled with the sound. It was like the noise of an engine whistle, but allied with the jar of a broken music-string; the wildest, the most unearthly, and the most painful sound I ever heard. We all recoiled from the instrument and stood transfixed with astonishment, and I may say for myself, and I think for the rest, with terror. Pellatt stood three paces back from the piano, with his face deadly pale, as, indeed, were all those present, and his hand slightly raised before him, as if to shield off some unknown danger. Alice Ferrers had fainted upon the sofa; Clara clung to Tom Harding, who was standing by her; Sir Peter had advanced three hasty steps, and stood between his wife and the piano; while Lady Berry stood with her hands pressing back her hair from her temples, and her eyes set in a fixed ghastly stare. The only movement I am myself conscious of having made was to put my hands to my ears, to deaden as far as possible that awful unearthly sound. How long it lasted I cannot say; it might have been one minute—it might have been three; to me it seemed an age. Then, all of a sudden, without change or warning, it ceased. For an instant the silence was deadly; then Sir Peter turned, just in time to catch his wife, who fell forward as if dead; and Clara Ferrers went off into a fit of such terrible hysterics that I for one feared that her reason was gone forever. Altogether for the next few minutes we had our hands too full to exchange a word. By that time the Misses Ferrers were carried up to their rooms, and given in charge of the servants, who were of more use than we could be; while Sir Peter, having ordered a man to start on horseback for the nearest doctor, superintended every endeavor to restore his wife to consciousness. Then, finding that we were only in the way, Harding and I went down together into the smoking-room. I do not think either of us would have gone alone into the boudoir for a hundred pounds.

When we had closed the door, we looked at each other with blank faces. What was it? Neither of us could hazard a conjecture; neither had ever heard any noise like it; but we agreed exactly in our estimate of the sound—it was something like a railway whistle blown through two or three discordant chords of the piano. As to what caused the noise neither of us dared to conjecture; and we turned almost as a relief to the terrible question of how it would affect the Ferrers.

In an hour's time we heard the welcome gallop of a horse, and knew that the doctor had come, as Sir Peter had asked him, on his messenger's horse to save time. Just as he arrived Pellatt came into the room. He had been out in the night air, and was ghastly pale. He tried to speak unconcernedly, but his lip quivered and his hand shook as he filled himself a strong glass of spirits and water.

Presently the welcome news came down that the Misses Ferrers were both sensible and quiet. Lady Berry had recovered from her fit, but was delirious. After this we sat very quiet for some time; for neither Harding nor myself felt any inclination to go off to bed alone. In another half-hour a servant came in with a piece of folded paper, which he gave to Pellatt—"From Sir Peter." Pellatt read it through, and, if possible, turned even paler than before. He murmured something and left the room.

In another two minutes we again heard the horse's hoofs departing. We looked at each other significantly. "She has been talking in her delirium," Harding said; "and Sir Peter has ordered him to leave the house at once." It was so, as we afterward found; and his clothes were packed and sent after him the next day.

Presently the doctor came down for a few minutes. We both knew and liked him. "What is all this, gentlemen? Sir Peter, under a promise of secrecy has told me a most extraordinary tale—I should say, indeed, an incredible tale, were it not that the state of these three ladies and the calmness of Sir Peter render it impossible for me to doubt his word." We described the affair to the doctor, who said: "Well, gentlemen, doubt is impossible after what you have told me, strange and incredible as it appears. It would almost seem to have been providentially sent, as I gather from her ravings, as a warning to save the poor creature upstairs on the very edge of destruction. I must go up again to Sir Peter." "Is he alone with her?" I asked. "No," the doctor answered; "she has an old servant, who was her nurse, and who came with her when she was married."

In a few minutes more we were joined by Sir Peter. He looked years older than he had done at dinner time. He saw by our faces how much we pitied and felt for him, and holding out a hand silently to each, he sat down, and broke out crying in great sobs so painful to hear that the tears rolled down the cheeks of both Harding and myself. "You should have told me," he said at last. "There was nothing as yet to tell, Sir Peter," I said, gently. "It was only this evening that our suspicions that all was not right were confirmed; and we had fully determined upon speaking to you to-morrow, in order that you might, perhaps, resolve upon traveling, and so taking Lady Berry out of reach of temptation; for I am sure that Lady Berry is innocent of aught save a temporary infatuation." "I am convinced of that," Sir Peter said, solemnly. "Would that warning have been sent if it were too late to save? No, no, my friends," and he tried to speak cheerfully, but his lips quivered, "she is very young and inexperienced—so young that she did not know what a precipice she was treading upon. I was much older than she—old enough to be her father—and I did not wait long enough for her to be quite sure of her love for me before I married her. Still I do think—yes, I am sure—that she did love me then. But since then I have been too confident in her love. I have forgotten our disparity of years, have never given her the attention which a young wife must naturally crave for, and so, little by little, she has come to look upon me as a father, and room was thus made for another love. In future it will not be so. I must set to work to win back the old girl-love she once gave me, and she will look upon this as an evil dream. Is not that my best plan?" We were both too much affected to speak, but silently wrung our host's hand. Again upon the night-air rose the sound of a horse's approaching hoofs. None of us spoke, but looked at each other inquiringly. Were there any more mysteries to take place upon this eventful night? The horse stopped at the door, there was a ring at the bell, and in another minute a servant entered: "A telegraphic message, Sir Peter." A feeling of awe ran through us as Sir Peter opened the letter. Were we to have an explanation of this awful mystery? Sir Peter ran his eye over it, and gave a slight shiver. He signed to the servant to leave the room. "It is a message," he said, solemnly, "to tell me that Lady Berry's mother was burnt to death, probably in a fit, this evening."

I have little more to tell. Harding and I sat up all that night, and left the next day, as did the Ferrers. They were sadly shaken, and the affair left a heavy mark upon them for some time. I need not say that we postponed our proposals until we met in London in the Spring. A month or two afterward they lost their father, and the marriages were postponed. Clara, as I told you, was married to Harding last March; but various circumstances have combined to put off my affair until the present time. Lady Berry hovered for some weeks between life and death; but youth and a good constitution conquered in the end, and she went abroad with her husband. They were away nearly two years, only returning a fortnight since. I saw them as they passed through London. She was very much altered and is a quiet, pale woman; but I should say that she was very happy; and if ever a couple really loved each other, I think that they do. The house has been entirely altered and redecorated, the entrance into the drawing-room from the boudoir has been bricked-up, and the room itself turned into a housekeeper's room. I heard this from Harding, who was over there the other day. They have a large party of guests down there—people whom they had met on the Continent, and arranged with to go down upon the same day as themselves, so as to break the ice of their return. Alice is at Lady Berry's particular request, to be married from there; and as Lady Berry is her nearest relative, it is convenient in many respects. But nothing could persuade Alice to sleep there; so she is to sleep at the town with two of her bridesmaids, who accompany her, and to go over the first thing in the morning to dress and start from Wenning Park. There, that is my story!"

"What became of Pellatt?" the clergyman asked, after a considerable pause.

"He went abroad the day after the affair, and I heard six months afterward that he was dead. How or where I never heard, nor did I ever inquire. The whole matter was too fresh in my mind at the time, and I confess that I shunned everything that was likely to recall that awful evening to my mind."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE BEGGARS OF PARIS.—But there is a Parisian beggar as there is a Parisian street-boy, who belongs to a distinct race, and who has a cynicism, a wit and a devilry of his own. M. DU CAMP, in a recent number of *Revue des Deux Mondes*, describes the cleverest beggar he has ever seen in his mastery of the art of receiving alms without asking. This old scamp is very infirm and walks with extreme difficulty and frequent groans. His eyes are concealed in enormous spectacles, he mingles with the crowd on the Boulevards or near the Bourse of an afternoon, and when he wants to cross the street he begs the favor of a policeman's arm. Pitiful to behold, he extends his left hand half-opened with humble negligence, and puts away into his pocket the coppers, and sometimes the silver pieces, that fall into it with wonderful rapidity; then dives under a *porte cochère*, counts his gains, disappears with alacrity into an omnibus, and returns home to the Faubourg St. Martin. This fellow is a German deserter, and a tailor by trade, who has served in the foreign legion in Algeria; has been repeatedly convicted of stealing; expelled from France for begging; and, at last, having wearied out judges and jailors, he is permitted to remain in Paris on condition of never begging. And he never does beg; he only accepts what is put into his hand. Need we add that his infirmity is false, and that he is perfectly able to earn a livelihood by work? The blind beggars are among the most interesting members of the fraternity, and have supplied the illustrious OFFENBACH with the subject of a most diverting opera bouffe. Some years since one of these blind men, accompanied by his dog, appeared daily at the corner of the Rue de la Paix. It was believed that he had settled a sum of £12,000 upon his daughter, and that he had often been discovered in a pit-box at the opera. Without accrediting this tradition, M. DU CAMP is inclined to think that the blind beggars' trade is very lucrative. It is considered a most desirable match for a young seamstress to marry a venerable beggar who has plenty of money and no eyes. On the Pont des Arts, M. DU CAMP once heard the following dialogue between a blind beggar and a woman who had brought him his dinner. Smelling the dish, the man cried, "What is this?" "Stewed mutton, with green peas." "Devil take your mutton; you know I like beef!" Some of these blind men pass the Summer in Paris, and spend the Winter at home in the country.

THEATRICALS IN A BOHEMIAN VILLAGE.—The story was cut short by the arrival of the orchestra. They came in, one by one, in hob-nailed boots; noisy, clumsy, awkward peasants. The first comer, a lanky fellow, had borrowed the tallow candle from the ticket-office, and added to the illumination of the theater (which until now had been confined to candles hung around the sides of the room in tin sockets) by lighting the row of tallow dips in front of the curtain. This done, he carried the candle back again, and brought in a double-bass viol. Soon, the whole orchestra was assembled; frowsily-headed uncouth men, with faces as brown as the long pipes that hung down to their breasts. A bench was placed between us and the curtain, and over this they strided, instruments in hand, and commenced tuning. When they were satisfied with the harmonious relations of their instruments, they began to play, keeping time with their feet and heads, and working very hard with their shoulders and elbows, as well as their hands and their mouths. The violins squeaked, the wind instruments wheezed and the gaunt old peasant stood up to his double-bass, smoking gravely all the while. It was quite extraordinary how every man could play so near the pitch of his neighbor and yet miss it. As to time, that was not so bad, for the Germans are natural timists.

At last the music ceased, the curtain went up, and the members of the orchestra smoked their pipes and enjoyed the play. It was not a bad piece, though from the ceiling being low, and the necessity of the performers being raised above the audience, the taller actors suffered somewhat in their effects. The curtain being raised, we could see that the boards of the theater were small beer tables set together, and these being rather higher than was needful, the top of the aged father's head was quite cut off by the row of dirty-blue clouds suspended from the ceiling. The actors not being perfect in their parts, the prompter read in a loud voice every word of the play, the actors repeating it after him with appropriate action, unless too much absorbed in watching him to catch the words. The old aunt, the good soul of the piece, had such vague ideas of the parts of the face where wrinkles came in age, that when she strode upon the scene, Bella whispered: "Oh, what a dirty face!" I at first thought that she represented a tattooed character, but soon found that she was only intended to be old and good. The sentimental heroine appeared in a pink print dress with a string of blue glass beads around her neck, which was afflicted with the goitre. Her tender feet were covered by shoes, but she wore no stockings. One front tooth did duty for the row of pearls that the gushing innocence of her part might legitimately claim. In spite of these minor defects, she was a great favorite with the peasants, and Fräulein [illegible] told me they often boasted what a beauty she had been in her youth. But teeth were lacking among the properties of the company, there being but one good set in the whole body. These were in the possession of the young man who played a sailor with great vigor, and who bawled out his part in a deafening manner.

We found the play so entertaining, that we bore with patience the rapidly thickening fumes of peasant tobacco, which rose in a cloud before us from the orchestra, increased by the volume which poured in at the open door, filled with interested faces, and from the crowd behind us. We only became aware of the suffocating atmosphere, when, the play being over, and all the tallow candles rapidly puffed out by the economic manager, we again gained the fresh air, and walked home in the Summer moonlight.—*Art Life in Bohemia, in All the Year Round.*

THE CREMATION OF A KING.

The commander of the French gun-boat *Coulevrine* thus describes the singular ceremony of the cremation of the late King of Siam: "During the afternoon of the 9th March, accompanied by the French Consul and the Chancellor of the Consulate, I visited the Mene, or monument which contained the funeral pile. This construction was raised in three months, the entire population contributing to the labor, but the pieces of timber which support it were nearly a year in arriving at Bangkok, and were the tallest trees in the Kingdom. The edifice was nearly 300 feet high, and covered with gilding; in the center, under the dome, was a raised structure decorated with gold and precious stones, and on which the body was to be placed. The monument had four openings, and at each angle were raised smaller edifices built in the same style as the Mene, and corresponding with the four cardinal points. A covered gallery around the building served for the lodgings of the numerous priests who had come from all parts for the ceremony. The Princes and Mandarins attended daily to hear them perform divine service, and make them presents of betel-root, cigars, &c.

The Mene was to be taken down after the body was burned, but the wood of which it was constructed could only be employed in erecting temples. The avenues open to the crowd were marked out by tall masts bearing the seven royal parasols; theaters had been raised on all sides by the great dignitaries of the Crown, and public games and spectacles were going on day and night.

The new King almost every morning came out in state and visited the part of the building reserved for the Sovereign. A line of soldiers surrounded that portion to which only the Mandarins were admitted. His Majesty on those occasions took his seat on a lofty throne, while near him were ranged the second King, the Regent and his children, the Princes, Mandarins, &c., placed according to their grade. The people prostrated themselves on the passage of the King, who threw to them citrons containing money, the value of which increased daily until the accomplishment of the ceremony.

On the 13th the remains of the late King were removed to the Mene, to remain exposed until the 18th. On that day all the vessels in the harbor had their flags half-mast high. A tent for the Europeans invited to be present was raised on the way, and in it we were received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The march was opened by troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry; the King followed in a rich palanquin, bare-headed, completely shaved and in mourning; next came, successively, the second King and his troops, the Regent, Princes, nobles armed with sabres, elephants and other animals fantastically caparisoned, and bearing the ashes of the deceased King; then followed the Chief of the Bonzes, heading his priests, and behind them the funeral-car, which was accompanied by the two younger brothers of the King, placed on less elevated carriages; they were magnificently dressed, and wore on their heads Siamese crowns to the top of which a band of silk was attached, the other end being made fast to the golden vessel containing the deceased King's body. The Mene from that moment was accessible to all the Siamese who came to offer their prayers before the body.

Early on the 18th the final preparations commenced; the construction supporting the pile was temporarily stripped of its ornaments; the golden vessel was changed for one of copper placed on a grating covered with perfumes, and beneath was placed a heap of fragrant wood eight feet high. About 5 in the evening the entire company was assembled around, and the King set fire to the mass, without leaving his throne, by means of a train going from his feet to the center of the mass. According to tradition the fire from Heaven which burnt the palace of the King's grandfather, and which has been piously preserved, was that used. The people were then allowed to press forward and throw on the fire flowers or sandal wood which they had brought; when the flames began to rise high, the Princesses surrounded the burning mass and uttered lamentations. The time employed for the cremation was scarcely an hour, and the fire died out before the bones were entirely reduced to ashes; those which remained being deposited in a small urn of gold set with precious stones. The ashes were gathered up on a piece of fine white stuff, which was placed on a golden dish and conveyed with great ceremony by the Princesses in mourning, in a boat, to a consecrated point of the river, to be thrown into the water. After the cremation, the fetes continue for three days, and were terminated by the removal of the urn containing the relics to the sanctuary of the Kings of Siam."

THE PECULIARITY OF PARISIAN PLEASURE.—What distinguishes mostly Parisian pleasure from European or American pleasure, what makes it appear more domineering, more absorbing, than it is—as if pleasure had swallowed up all other forms and pursuits of Parisian life—is, that pleasure in Paris is surrounded with a special, noisy and wonderful publicity, without rival or even analogy in any other capital; it is also because pleasure in Paris is more mingled and interwoven with intellectual and artistic amusement than in any other region of the earth.—*France, by Prévost Paradol.*

THE EGYPTIAN FELLAH.—Is the fellah miserable? I have been sitting for the last half hour in a field close to the river, where a family is at work. I suppose the man who is laboring at the lower bucket of the water-lift is the father. He is perhaps forty-five years or so—in splendid condition—lithe, brown, gnarled and muscular—naked as the day he was born, save that he has a felt skull-cap and a waist-cloth. His blue cotton shirt, or overcoat, lies on the bank beside him. As he goes on lifting and emptying and sinking the leather bag with the regularity of a steam engine, in the sunshine, he sings, and as he shouts out from time to time to some passing friend, his white teeth glisten, and the beads of sweat roll down his body—a strong, well-fed, healthy man—no fear of conscription or taxes or eviction or the work-house. At the lift above him labors a man of about half his age, as like him as son to father can be, but with all the vigor of manhood in its prime in his sinewy frame, where the muscles work like cords and wire rope under a shining hide. He sings at intervals too, or takes up the refrain of his father's monotonous ditty, which is sure to contain something about Allah in frequent recurrence. A dog sits on the bank by the family wardrobe and growls at the feringhee. Beyond in the field where the maize has not long been cut, a young woman tends a flock of ragged black sheep and rusty brown goats and their young, assisted by two children, whose sex can be determined at a glance; a smaller child sits astride her hip and gibbers in nursery Arabic. There is yet another dog attached to this group, and they all, including a brace of horned plover and several crested larks, seem to be in the best health and spirits, and to be on the most intimate footing. Just beyond them a woman, who is probably the wife of the man down below, is engaged in an occupation which, at the first blush, would be taken for that infantile amusement called making dirt pies. But it is an ancient, useful, and honorable work. She is clearing with her hands a channel for the water from the main *rigole*, filled by the labor of the men into one of the little cuts which surround in a square a small patch of green, which will soon rise in bearded wheat. There is an exceeding quiet over the whole group—a contented air, which would have astonished the author of *Qui fit, Mæcenas*. But presently a head appears above the level of the maize, and a terror seizes on all—animal and human. It is the head of a policeman, and he has come to seize on the laborers and take them off to track our boat against the stream. When this object is explained to them all are happy, but it is evident that there was in the aspect of a Government agent a presage of some great woe. Insecurity in the possession of what one can call one's own is a monster evil in the land.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

LIFE IN MARS.—Now, in the case of the planet Mars, and in the case of the planet Mars alone, our astronomers have really established the existence of a similarity of physical condition, which gives us the strongest positive grounds for inferring that even such creatures as we now are could somehow make shift to live there, though, of course, not without a certain amount of preliminary discomfort while we were trying to acclimatize ourselves. Mr. PROCTOR's graphic account of these similarities, and his delightful chart of the planet's continents and waters, suggest to us to discuss one or two of the known differences of condition, in their relation to the probable results upon the history and civilization of the Martialists. First, let us briefly say that the Martialists have a world less in area than one of our hemispheres to explore,—that, in spite of this, it has not very much less land than the earth, a much less proportion of its surface being occupied with water than of our globe,—that its seas are of the general type of the Baltic and the Mediterranean, for the most part narrow, straggling, inland seas,—that the greatest seas are in the neighborhood of the cold South pole of Mars, which has a climate far severer than the North pole; that there is a world of perpetual snow at each Martial pole, which can be seen to diminish as the Summer returns to each hemisphere, and to increase again as Winter comes back; that in spite of the preponderance of land, a vast deal of rain falls on Mars, especially in Winter, clouds often hiding the configuration of the continents from our astronomers, and then suddenly disappearing, and leaving the continents clear again—a clearing-up which usually happens about the hour of noon in Mars, just as our weather so often changes as the sun passes the meridian; that the length of the Martial year is nearly twice as long as ours; and that the force of gravity on Mars is much less than half what it is with us, so that, as Mr. PROCTOR expresses it, "a Daniel Lambert on Mars would be able to leap easily to a height of five or six feet, and he could run faster than the best of our terrestrial athletes."—*The Spectator on Proctor's Mars the Miniature of our Earth.*

STEERAGE PASSENGERS IN SAILING VESSELS.—Hard as the life of a steerage passenger in a steam-ship undoubtedly is, it is, however, far preferable to that of the unfortunates who crowd the lower decks of sailing vessels. In a steamer, the food, though coarse enough in all conscience, is abundant, and served out duly cooked and prepared. On board all sailing ships the steerage passengers are obliged to prepare their own meals, to take them to the galley, and in some instances, to superintend the cooking thereof themselves. Provisions are served out once or twice a week, usually by the mates, as these ships do not carry steerage stewards, when each passenger receives his own allowance. Fresh meat and soft bread are luxuries unknown, and the passenger may think himself lucky if he gets the full quantum of biscuit, salt beef, and pork to which he, by virtue of his contract ticket, is entitled. Each adult steerage passenger by sailing vessel is supposed to receive the following allowance of provisions weekly: Three and a half pounds of bread or biscuit, not inferior in quality to navy biscuit; one pound wheaten flour; one and a half pounds oatmeal; one and a half pounds rice; one and half pounds peas; two pounds potatoes, or an equivalent in preserved potatoes, at captain's option; one and a quarter pounds beef, one pound pork, one pound sugar, two ounces tea, two ounces salt, half ounce mustard, quarter ounce pepper and one gill of vinegar, with three quarts of water daily. Some of these ships carry what are called passenger-cooks, persons who, in return for the privilege of a passage at about one-half the usual fare, undertake to cook for their fellows in the steerage. Even then, each passenger has to prepare his or her own meals for the galley-fire, as the amateur cooks merely superintend the actual boiling and baking of the provisions. Steerage passengers by sailing-ships are sometimes exposed to considerable hardships when the voyage chances to be unusually long and provisions and water run short; and, in addition to these possible evils, the treatment they now and then meet with at the hands of an overbearing Captain and his mates, is sometimes the reverse of considerate. I have often conversed, alike in England, America, and on board ship, with persons who had crossed the Atlantic in sailing vessels, but I never met with one who professed his willingness to undertake another voyage under the same circumstances.—*Life in the Steerage, in Chambers's Journal.*

LIFE IN A FRENCH PROVINCIAL TOWN.—Let us now enter a small French town. Nothing, at first sight, is more dreary and more empty, except when industry and factories have invaded them. But industrious or not, lively or not, those towns of second and third-rate rank have this common character—that every class is living there apart or secluded from the other without being connected by any of those ties which the habits of public life and political intercourse have woven between the various classes in your country. If there is in such towns a population of workmen, they live apart, under republican influences; the shop-keepers alike club together, and form the most reasonable, the most timid and quiet part of the town. There is, in almost all these towns, some remnant of our old aristocracy, poor, powerless and proud, which is more and more losing its ground, by its inaction and by the slow but sure effect of our law of inheritance. Now and then a golden dew comes and revives some of these decayed families, through the channel of a marriage with some rich commercial family; for old titles are at once laughed at and sought for in France. But those occasional prizes are overbalanced by the exaggerated expenses of the young provincial nobles, who are induced by their idleness, and mostly by the very dullness of provincial life, either to come to Paris and be ruined swiftly there, or to become gamblers in their own town; and then they lose fortunes in such dreary and melancholy clubs that to remain there only one night is in itself a punishment.—*France, by M. Prévost Paradol.*

ROUGHING IT IN SPAIN.—But it is not the dinners of the Puerto del Sol, of the Fondas of Seville or Malaga, even of the wine merchants of Port St. Mary, or the regiments on "the Rock," that will leave the pleasantest memories. Few repasts have such a wild-game flavor as those you have made when roughing it on a riding trip; when the man who tends your horses is at once your cook and your caterer; your Alforjas your larder; your bota the cellar; some green brake by a tumbling stream your dining-room, and distant views of rock and forest, of snowy mountains and azure skies, perhaps the lakelike Mediterranean thousands of feet below you, and many a league away, the landscapes on its walls. The sun is glowing in a cloudless heaven, but all nature can afford to laugh at him while cooled by the breeze that is sweeping down the gorge. You have chosen your halting-place opposite a venta for the sake of its fire-place, pretty nearly all it can contribute to your comforts. Or rather, it is a ventorillo, run up of posts and clay and rudely thatched with reeds. The mistress and her children come out to gape at you—faces, clothes, and naked legs all toned down to the dull clay tints of their dwellings, for they live and sleep in their solitary suits of working rags from festa day to festa day. Through the open door you see and hear the group of muleteers clinking and gambling out the noonday halt, while one or two more lie buried in siesta, absolutely undisturbed by their comrades' laughter, and the steady torrents of oaths which are the salt and savor of their conversation. With all their roughness, they carefully avoid approaching the table you have spread, lest you should feel bound to invite them to sit down and share with you. Yet it is scarcely likely they ever saw so sumptuous a meal before. You have one or two tins of portable soup left, and decide for mulligatawny in preference to mock-turtle. You have the kid and the fowl your retainer stowed away in his capacious saddle-bags before parting from your last sleeping-place, and the partridge you bought that morning from the postman when you met him sauntering along with his fowling-piece over his shoulder. The rabbit you bagged yourself with a snap shot from your revolver, more by good luck than anything else, is reserved for future use, and meantime hangs on a bough above your head. The wine from your pigskin smacks of the pitch, to be sure, and you have disposed of your last bottle of Manzanilla, but the marked after-taste gives your repast the flavor of roughing it that otherwise would be utterly wanting. And then comes the after-dinner cigar, when reclined on a mossy bank, lulled by the plashing water, looking out through waving boughs at a landscape blazing with gorgeous lights, tobacco the most oleaginous might be a *puro de la reina*, and for coffee, the thymeladen gale is worth all the odors and essences from the choicest berries of Araby the blest.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE HOME OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

We were not long in reaching Abbotsford. The house, which is more compact, and of considerably less extent than I anticipated, stands in full view from the road, and at only a short distance from it, lower down toward the river. Its aspect disappointed me; but so does everything. It is but a villa, after all; no castle, nor even a large manor-house, and very unsatisfactory when you consider it in that light. Indeed, it impressed me, not as a real house, intended for the home of human beings—a house to die in or to be born in—but as a plaything, something in the same category as HORACE WALPOLE's Strawberry Hill. The present owner seems to have found it insufficient for the actual purposes of life; for he is adding a wing, which promises to be as extensive as the original structure.

We rang at the front door, (the family being now absent,) and were speedily admitted by a middle-aged or somewhat elderly man—the butler, I suppose, or some upper servant—who at once acceded to our request to be permitted to see the house. We stepped from the porch immediately into the entrance-hall; and having the great hall of Battle Abbey in my memory, and the ideal of a baronial hall in my mind, I was quite taken aback at the smallness and narrowness and lowness of this; which, however, is a very fine one, on its own little scale. In truth, it is not much more than a vestibule. The ceiling is carved; and every inch of the walls is covered with claymores, targets and other weapons and armor, or old-time curiosities, tastefully arranged, many of which, no doubt, have a history attached to them, or had, in Sir WALTER's own mind. Our attendant was a very intelligent person, and pointed out much that was interesting; but in such a multitudinous variety it was almost impossible to fix the eye upon any one thing. Probably the apartment looked smaller than it really was, on account of being so wainscoted and festooned with curiosities. I remember nothing particularly, unless it be the coal-grate in the fire-place, which was one formerly used by Archbishop SHARPE, the prelate whom BALFOUR of Burley murdered. Either in this room or the next one, there was a glass case containing the suit of clothes last worn by SCOTT—a short green coat, somewhat worn, with silvered buttons, a pair of gray tartan trousers, and a white hat. It was in the hall that we saw these things; for there, too, I recollect, were a good many walking-sticks that had been used by SCOTT, and the hatchet with which he was in the habit of lopping branches from his trees, as he walked among them.

From the hall we passed into the study—a small room, lined with the books which Sir WALTER, no doubt, was most frequently accustomed to refer to; and our guide pointed out some volumes of the *Moniteur*, which he used while writing the history of NAPOLEON. Probably these were the driest and dullest volumes in his whole library. About mid-height of the walls of the study there is a gallery, with a short flight of steps for the convenience of getting at the upper books. A study-table occupied the center of the room, and at one end of the table stands an easy-chair, covered with morocco, and with ample space to fling one's self back. The servant told me that I might sit down in this chair, for that Sir WALTER sat there while writing his romances, "and perhaps," quoth the man, smiling, "you may catch some inspiration." What a bitter word this would have been if he had known me to be a romance-writer! "No, I never shall be inspired to write romances!" I answered, as if such an idea had never occurred to me. I sat down, however. This study quite satisfied me, being planned on principles of common sense, and made to work in, and without any fantastic adaptation of old forms to modern uses.

Next to the study is the library, an apartment of respectable size, and containing as many books as it can hold, all protected by wire-work. I did not observe what or whose works were here; but the attendant showed us one whole compartment full of volumes having reference to ghosts, witchcraft, and the supernatural generally. It is remarkable that SCOTT should have felt interested in such subjects, being such a worldly and earthly man as he was; but then, indeed, almost all forms of popular superstition do clothe the ethereal with earthly attributes, and so make it grossly perceptible.

The library, like the study, suited me well—merely the fashion of the apartment, I mean—and I doubt not it contains as many curious volumes as are anywhere to be met with within a similar space. The drawing-room adjoins it; and here we saw a beautiful ebony cabinet, which was presented to Sir WALTER by GEORGE IV.; and some pictures of much interest—one of SCOTT himself at thirty-five, rather portly, with a heavy face, but shrewd eyes, which seem to observe you closely. There is a full-length of his eldest son, an officer of dragoons, leaning on his charger; and a portrait of Lady SCOTT—a brunette, with black hair and eyes, very pretty, warm, vivacious and un-English in her aspect. I am not quite sure whether I saw all these pictures in the drawing-room, or some of them in the dining-room; but the one that struck me most—and very much indeed—was the head of MARY Queen of Scots, literally the head cut off, and lying on a dish. It is said to have been painted by an Italian or French artist, two days after her death. The hair curls or flows all about it; the face is of a death-like hue, but has an expression of quiet, after much pain and trouble—very beautiful, very sweet and sad; and it affected me strongly with the horror and strangeness of such a head being severed from its body. Methinks I should not like to have it always in the room with me. I thought of the lovely picture of MARY that I had seen at Edinburgh Castle, and reflected what a symbol it would be—how expressive of a human being having her destiny in her own hands—if that beautiful young Queen were painted as carrying this dish, containing her own woful head, and perhaps casting a curious and pitiful glance down upon it, as if it were not her own.

Also, in the drawing-room, there was a plaster cast of Sir WALTER's face, taken after death, the only one in existence, as our guide assured us. It is not often that one sees a homelier set of features than this; no elevation, no dignity, whether bestowed by nature or thrown over them by age or death; sunken cheeks, the bridge of the nose depressed, and the end turned up; the mouth puckered, and no chin whatever, or hardly any. The expression was not calm and happy, but rather as if he were in a perturbed slumber, perhaps nothing short of nightmare. I wonder that the family allow this cast to be shown—the last record that there is of SCOTT's personal reality, and conveying such a wretched and unworthy idea of it.

Adjoining the drawing-room is the dining-room, in one corner of which, between two windows, SCOTT died. It was now a quarter of a century since his death, but it seemed to me that we spoke with a sort of hush in our voices, as if he were still dying here, or had but just departed. I remember nothing else in this room. The next one is the armory, which is the smallest of all that we had passed through; but its walls gleam with the steel blades of swords, and the barrels of pistols, matchlocks, firelocks and all manner of deadly weapons, whether European or Oriental; for there are many trophies here of East Indian warfare. I saw ROB ROY's gun, rifled and of very large bore, and a beautiful pistol, formerly CLAVERHOUSE's; and the sword of MONTROSE, given him by King CHARLES, the silver hilt of which I grasped. There was also a superb claymore, in an elaborately wrought silver sheath, made for Sir WALTER SCOTT, and presented to him by the Highland Society, for his services in marshaling the clans when GEORGE IV. came to Scotland. There were a thousand other things, which I knew must be most curious, yet did not ask nor care about them, because so many curiosities drive one crazy, and fret one's heart to death. On the whole, there is no simple and great impression left by Abbotsford; and I felt angry and dissatisfied with myself for not feeling something which I did not and could not feel. But it is just like going to a museum, if you look into particulars; and one learns from it, too, that SCOTT could not have been really a wise man, nor an earnest one, nor one that grasped the truth of life; he did but play, and the play grew very sad toward its close. In a certain way, however, I understand his romances the better for having seen his house; and his house the better for having read his romances. They throw light on one another.

* * * * * * *

"The entrance-way to the house is somewhat altered since my last visit; and we now, following the direction of a painted finger on the wall, went round to a side door in the basement story, where we found an elderly man waiting as if in expectation of visitors. He asked us to write our names in a book, and told us that the desk on the leaf of which it lay was the one in which Sir WALTER found the forgotten manuscript of *Waverley*, while looking for some fishing-tackle. There was another desk in the room, which had belonged to the Col. GARDINER who appears in *Waverley*. The first apartment into which our guide showed us was Sir WALTER's study, where I again saw his clothes, and remarked how the sleeve of his old green coat was worn at the cuff—a minute circumstance that seemed to bring Sir WALTER very near me. Thence into the library; thence into the drawing-room, whence, methinks, we should have entered the dining-room, the most interesting of all, as being the room where he died. But this room seems not to be shown now. The feeling in visiting Abbotsford is not that of awe; it is little more than going to a museum. I do abhor this mode of making pilgrimages to the shrines of departed great men. There is certainly something wrong in it, for it seldom or never produces (in me, at least) the right feeling. It is an odd truth, too, that a house is forever after spoiled and ruined as a home by having been the abode of a great man. His spirit haunts it, as it were, with a malevolent effect, and takes hearth and hall away from the nominal possessors, giving all the world the right to enter there because he had such intimate relations with all the world.—*Hawthorne's English Note-Books.*

THE LATE EDITOR OF PUNCH.—The natural inclination of Mr. MARK LEMON was not toward comic literature. He had fun in him; his was a merry eye and a laughing lip; but there was a fine warm fibre underlying all, and holding the man together. It was by this element in him that he succeeded in holding satirists and humorists and caricaturists together. Appointed navigator in troubled waters, he poured out the oil of his gentle nature without stint. His approach brought sunny weather; his voice was balm to the angry; he loved the quiet, orderly, becoming way. The incidents of Mr. LEMON's life were few. He was born in 1809, we are told, in the neighborhood of Oxford-street, and in the middle rank of life. His lot was early cast among theatrical people, and his impulses were all toward the stage. That the boyish fancy never wholly ceased to operate in him is proved by the zest with which he joined Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' amateur troupe in later life; and by his recent impersonation of *Falstaff*. Humor with an indulging tenderness was his histrionic quality, and he was a practiced and pains-taking and discreet performer. He was only thirty-two years of age when he assumed the direction of the most successful satirical and humorous organ of his day; and from that time till his death he rejoiced in the even tenor of his life; in the affection of those whom he controlled; and he was never soured because his lieutenants were greater heroes than their captain. Mr. LEMON had been in feeble health for some time past, but there appeared no cause to fear an immediate end to his life. His mind was busy within a few days of his death, which happened at Crawley early last Monday morning. He died peacefully and in the midst of his family, of whom he was deservedly the idol. The writer of sixty dramatic pieces, of a hundred songs, of scores of pleasant essays and stories, may be forgotten not many years hence, but by the help of all these elegant memoirs, some literary historian may in the future raise up a figure of a true, bright and happy worker, under whose benignant eyes something new and valuable in journalism was produced in the middle of the nineteenth century.—*Athenæum.*

A NOVELIST'S OPINION OF LOTHAIR.—Mr. DISRAELI's new novel has received three remarkable honors. First, it was, we are told, to have been telegraphed, bodily, to America; but the directors of the wire did not feel themselves justified in withdrawing it for as long as the process would require from general business. (Had it been "Tancred," instead of "Lothair," the hero's declaration, in reply to the lady who spoke scraps from the *Vestiges of Creation*, "I do not believe that I ever was a fish," might have excited indignation in the deeps.) Secondly, the book is condemned by the Ultramontane Press in Ireland as the most immoral publication of the day—be it explained that there is not an immoral hint or a sketch of immoral people in all the story—the word is used by the Ultramontanes in the Vatican sense. Thirdly, it has been declared by one of the leading Bishops of Dissent to be "an extended parable," and the most valuable Anti-Catholic publication that ever has been issued. I advise nobody to abstain from reading "Lothair" because somebody has said that he or she is disappointed. It is not constructed in accordance with the fiery dogmas of sensation fiction, and there are no criminals or vulgarians in it. But it is full of vivid sketches and of capital sayings, introduced without effort. For him that hath ears is not the boast of that great Russian lady a good boast, "She had seen both Jerusalem and Torquay!"—*Shirley Brooks, in the Illustrated London News.*

A SPANISH PRISON.—During one of my visits to Tarragona, my companion, an accomplished English clergyman, well acquainted with the prison system of England, desired to have a look at this Spanish jail, and we proceeded to apply to the authorities accordingly. We brought an official letter in due course to the governor of the institution, and his reception of us dwells in my memory as a pleasant, quaint specimen of the old Castilian courtesy.

We had evidently broken in, though it was well on in the afternoon, upon an hour of retirement, (life goes wonderfully easy along with Spanish officials,) for the governor came out to see us in a Greek cap and slippers. He was a little man with very dark eyes, and his salutation was of oriental politeness. He bowed us into his office, bowed again, and handed us cigarettes. Returning his courtesy, I asked, in my best Castilian, (for he spoke no French,) whether he had read the letter which we had had the honor to bring to him? "No," said he, "when distinguished and known persons like your worships are good enough to visit my prison, no introduction is necessary!" This was becoming baronial; so we felt that we should see everything to the best advantage. And certainly everything was laid open before us with the utmost frankness. We began with the sick-rooms and kitchen. The beds were fairly clean; the stuff being cooked seemed to consist principally of beans and grease. Then we had a walk to the prison proper; the sentries saluted, the gates opened, and we found ourselves in the yard which I had so often contemplated from the heights above. At once we were in a prison world the very antithesis of the prison world of Pentonville or Millbank. All was "free and easy" and barbarous—a sort of homely criminal existence. Every convict had an iron chain down one leg, no doubt; but he was walking freely backward and forward with his chum; he was smoking; nobody was attempting to civilize or improve him; and he did not look unhappy. There were some very choice ruffians in the crowd; for the sun ripens ruffians like other things—swarthy fellows, with black eyes glancing like the daggers they so well know how to use. They were from different regions, the governor said—Catalonia, the Castiles, Valencia, La Mancha. "Perhaps some of them descended from the galley-slaves that Don Quixote liberated?" said I. "Si," the Governor answered, laughing, and his face lighted up. A Spaniard is always pleased when a foreigner mentions Don Quixote. The Indies are gone from his country; the gold is gone; the European position is gone but the Don is still here; and even when a Spaniard does not read him, he knows well what his fame is.

But by way of lightening any gloomy impressions we might be feeling, and perhaps of showing the *Inglese* that his jail was not

without its civilizing elements, the governor startled us at this point by calling for "music." We had gone inside one of the buildings,—part of a former convent,—and were in the gallery, when a rattling of chains up the center of the hall announced the coming of the "band." They had a set of wind instruments, and they went at their work with a will. "Play Riego," called out the governor—himself a child of the last revolution, and an old sufferer in the cause of Liberalism. Forthwith, the "Hymn of Liberty" began,—each player's chains giving a faint accompaniment if he happened, in his enthusiasm, to shake his leg. The whole scene was one of the wildest humor. I buried my face between my hands, and laughed till I cried.

We inspected the washing arrangements, which were terribly imperfect; and the sleeping-galleries, which were far too narrow and close. The mere thought of what those galleries must be about 3 o'clock on a Mediterranean Summer morning was enough to make soul and body sick. We also saw the neat little chapel; and the black-holes, or calabooses, for the refractory—very dismal dens. Before we left, some of the convicts were allowed to offer us for sale cigar-cases, knitted stockings, and other little articles of the kind. The governor was friendly and attentive to the moment of parting, and perfectly communicative; and we left grateful to him for his cordial politeness.—*Cornhill for June.*

THE DOGS' HOME.

Rab and his friends have a refuge. We blink our eyes and wag our tails in dumb contentment. But where is it? As Growlers, Boxers, Rovers, Trays, of the true vagrant species, we are interested in the inquiry. Supposing, after a fierce snap at a teasing boy, or a lofty set-down of a sleek and lazy Pussy, we find ourselves separated from our master, where are we to go? Let us off to find the place. It is a long road we are going—past many intricate turnings, and through a regular labyrinth of streets. Never mind. By foot and foot, and by steady doing, we shall get it done. At last we stand in a flat and insignificant neighborhood, in a little-heard-of street, and we come upon a poor and ugly yard. In it are arrangements as simply dog-like and anti-human as they can be; and it is the Refuge, and the dogs are quite welcome to it. They are fed and housed, it is true, but their food is soaked kennel-biscuit and ox-head-trimmings; and they are lodged in a row of small, low stables, simply strewn with hay and straw. Some half of them—and there are sixty, perhaps, in all—have been let out into a length of high-walled, shabby, waste-ground for a run; and they cluster at the wire that fences it, and give out a full chorus of snaps and yelps as our strange feet fall. The unlovely spot has huts and kennels enough for all to shelter in if it should turn to rain; and a bit of debased Zoological Gardens is all to which we can compare it. And their little dogships themselves are so disappointingly uninteresting!

Condemned criminals are what they amount to; for they are only kept at the Home a certain number of days to see if their owners come to claim them, and then they will be mercifully and quickly killed. A few, indeed, of likely breeds, are allowed to live a little longer, in case people in want of a dog should apply to choose one, as many do. Most of the melancholy animals are black and tan curs, that could never have been caressed by any one. They are relieved by a plum-pudding dog or two, and made more unendurable by the companionship of one of the hideous genus "bull;" but a little wretch running loose about the outer yard, shorn of its long white woolen beauty for brimstone to be rubbed upon its skin, is so extremely ugly, in its clipped and shivering pinkness, it makes us break out into a hearty laugh. Poor little outcast and strayed community! There is no lap-dog, no silky spaniel, no mastiff, no good, brave Newfoundland. When animals of such value as these wander people are glad enough to house them—there is sure to be a reward offered for the discovery of them!

Not for such was this Home established. It is supported for the very shelved and deserted creatures here collected; the sort that appeal to no one by pretty looks or heroic conduct; the sort that are driven away from every door they run to, as unwanted and disagreeable guests. These poor *abbandonati* prowl about the streets, lie and sleep in corners, turn mad from thirst and hunger, bite at little trotting legs that pass them, and cause distress and pain for which there is only tardy cure; and any such may be taken to the Home and welcomed. Dog-boarders are received there also. Dogs whose masters are obliged temporarily to part with them, because they are going abroad, perhaps, or going on a visit where "Hector" or "Prim" has not been included in the invitation; for these, two and three shillings a week are paid, according to size; and, like other individuals of our acquaintance, these aristocrats look as if they know their position, and are anxious not to be confounded with creatures of a lower class. We do not confound them; we are properly impressed with their superiority, and, having dropped a small contribution into the handy money-box of a stuffed poodle that is seated remindedly at the most open stable-door, we have seen and done all that there is to be seen and done, and we may go away.

We resume our canine nature directly the Refuge gates close heavily behind us. Our tails wag again, and we once more blink our eyes; but—we determine henceforth to keep close enough to our master. We know his hand as it rests upon our head; we know his whistle directly it pierces shrilly in our ear. And somehow we have grown to love him, and his heart pulses generously when he sees us sitting at his side; so no home but his for us, if we can only stay at it. And, ruminating upon this, we twirl ourselves round three times (as Sir WALTER SCOTT says we do, though for our part we never noticed it,) and we fall peacefully asleep.—*Once A Week.*

THE USE OF SOAP.—The earliest mention of soap is made by PLINY, who declares it to be the invention of the Gauls, though he states his own preference for the German over the Gallic soap. The Latin word *sapo*, from which we get our word soap, is said by BECKMANN to be derived from the German; the corresponding word, *sape*, being still in use in the lower German dialect. Both hard and soft soaps were in use among the Germans; and PLINY describes not only the mode of manufacture from tallow and ashes, but the use of soap as a medicine.—*Student's Chemistry.*

COLOR IN DRESS.—The simplest rules to be observed are the following: First—When a color is selected which is favorable to the complexion, it is advisable to associate with it tints which will harmonize by analogy, because the adoption of contrasting colors would diminish its favorable effect. Second—When a color is employed in dress which is injurious to the complexion, contrasting colors must be associated with it, as they have the power to neutralize its objectionable influence. We will take an example illustrative of the first rule. Green suits the blonde, and when worn by her, its associated colors should be tones of itself (slightly lighter or darker,) which will rather enhance than reduce its effect. As an example of the second rule, we may take violet, which, although unsuitable to brunettes, may be rendered agreeable by having tones of yellow or orange grouped with it. Colors of similar power which contrast with each other mutually intensify each other's brilliancy, as blue and orange, scarlet and green. When dark and very light colors are associated, they do not intensify each other in the same manner; the dark color is made to appear deeper and the light lighter, as dark blue and straw color, or any dark color and the light tints of the complexion. * * * In dress it is objectionable to associate together different hues of one color; for instance, yellow green and blue green, or orange brown and purple brown. Care must therefore be taken in selecting different tones of color to see that they belong to the same scale. There is another fact we wish to bring before our readers ere we close our remarks on the harmony of color, namely, that tints which accord by daylight may appear unharmonious by artificial light, and *vice versa*; thus purple and orange harmonize by day, but are disagreeable by gaslight; and white and yellow, which are unsatisfactory by daylight, are suitable for evening dress. There are many colors which lose much of their brilliancy and hue by gaslight, and are therefore unserviceable for evening costume; of this class we may enumerate all the shades of purple and lilac, and dark blues and greens. Others gain brilliancy in artificial light, as orange, scarlet, crimson, and the light browns and greens. It is advisable that all these circumstances should be considered in the selection of colors for morning and evening costumes.—*Audsley's Color in Dress.*

POPE'S VERSION OF THE ILIAD.—To Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL, POPE was indebted for the suggestion that he should translate the *Iliad*. It was a grand achievement, if not a successful translation, and we may say of it what GOLDSMITH wrote of his incomparable fiction: "There are a hundred faults in this thing, and a hundred things might be said to prove them beauties; but it is needless." About the time that he commenced it POPE wrote: "I have the greatest proof in nature of the amusing power of poetry, for it takes me up so entirely that I scarcely see what is passing under my nose, and hear nothing that is said about me." This passage may remind the reader of a similar remark in COWPER's letters when he was engaged upon the same work. "I am the busiest man," he wrote, "that ever lived sequestered as I do, and am never idle. My days accordingly roll away with a most tremendous rapidity." The translation of the *Iliad* brought the poet fame and £5,000 to boot. Soon after the publication of the first volume he removed with his parents to Chiswick, where his father died in 1717. A few months after this loss, which he deplored with sincere affection, the poet bought a small estate at Twickenham, which is as closely associated with POPE as Rydal Mount is with WORDSWORTH or Abbotsford with SCOTT. The serene happiness which the poet of the "Excursion" enjoyed, the hearty wholesome out-door life led by SCOTT before his great trial came upon him, were altogether unknown to POPE. The breath of the mountains was a delight unfelt by him, and so also was the splendid physical health enjoyed by those two great poets of our century. He never lived under the eye of nature, but always under the eye of Grub-street critics and of rivals who envied his genius even more than they admired it. The record of POPE's life from 1718 to 1744, when he passed away from men, is a record of strong friendships on the one side and bitter hatreds (how bitter let the *Dunciad* declare) upon the other. Moreover, it was during this period of high reputation that he indulged in many of those artifices which are the perplexity of his biographers. Let us remember, however, when we blame POPE for degrading, as he sometimes does degrade, his great genius, how unfavorable to moral elevation was the age in which he lived, and that much which we deplore in him might be due to constitutional infirmity.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

HIRING SCHOOLMASTERS IN HUNGARY.—The schoolmasters in Experies, a charming little Hungarian town, and the surrounding country are for the most part Jews. The process by which they are selected is, if we are to believe the Vienna *Wanderer*, rather curious. Twice in the year, on the great market days, a number of Israelites, mostly men who have failed in business, gather together on the slope of a little hill in the center of the town. Any village which is in want of a schoolmaster commissions one of its leading inhabitants to go and examine this group, and select the man who seems to be best fitted for the office. Great is the sensation among the assembled candidates, says the *Wanderer*, when one of these awful personages approaches. "Now begins an extraordinary movement among the teachers. Every one endeavors to place himself in the most favorable position. One, philosopher-like, pushes his hat far back on his head, while his neighbor tries to produce an effect by an expression of severe earnestness. The younger ones hasten with the greatest loquacity to prove that age possesses no monopoly of wisdom, and the elderly men point to laurels already plucked." When the great man draws near he does not exactly put the candidate through the kind of examination necessary for the Indian Civil service, but some attempt at finding out their various capabilities he does think it wise to make, and then he brings the best man to some other citizen, who also puts the trembling pedagogue on his mettle. The examination fairly over, the excellent villager packs up the purchases he has made at the market, stows the teacher whom he has hired away somewhere in his cart, and drives home to install the worthy in his new office. The latter thinks himself a happy man if he receives fifty florins for the work of an entire "suan" or session. Very often he has to content himself with a much smaller sum.—*London Morning Globe.*

The Recent Tornado at Santee-Sioux Reservation.

The following letters, giving particulars of the tornado which recently passed over the Santee-Sioux Reservation, mention of which was made in our telegrams, are published in the Philadelphia papers:

SANTEE AGENCY, Nebraska, June 2, 1870.—WILLIAM WELSH, Philadelphia, Penn.: SIR: Mr. HINMAN requests me to inform you that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a hurricane passed over the Agency, utterly destroying in its passage the Mission buildings and hospital.

There were killed—Mr. DAVIS, a carpenter, and an Indian named ALFRED. Three seriously injured—Mr. ROSS, Mr. YOUNG, a painter, and LOUISE ST. CYR. These are all doing well this morning, and will recover.

Mr. HINMAN and family escaped uninjured, although buried in the ruins. Mr. HINMAN is now confined to his bed, but expects to be out soon.

Every attention is being paid the sufferers by the Agent and his family, and all are comparatively comfortable. Respectfully yours, E. VANCE WILKES.

SANTEE AGENCY, Nebraska, June 3, 1870.—MY DEAR FRIEND: I am sitting up today and not much injured. For the second time in the history of our mission we are left without home or food or clothing, and for the second time God has been very merciful in that we have passed through so fearful a calamity and been saved from a dreadful death and from any serious hurt. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, after a hard storm of thunder and rain, we noticed a whirlwind or water-spout forming in the hills to the south of the agency buildings. It seemed to be bearing that way, but as it came down the valley it changed its course, and bore direct for the Mission-house. Not certain that it would not break before it reached us and thinking it might pass to the west of us, we remained in the house. One Indian woman fled, having been warned by Alfred, an Indian, working at the hospital. It struck the house fairly at the tower, and we were all buried in the ruins.

The same Indian man warned the carpenter and painter in the hospital, but before they could fly the building was struck, and came down. The carpenter was instantly killed, and the Indian was carried off into the woods below, and so torn and bruised that he died immediately. The painter was also carried still further off, but he seems only slightly injured. We were dug from the ruins by the Indians, who came in crowds, and carried us in their arms, and kissed us, and wept like children.

By a miracle of Heaven, we are all safe, not even our little children injured.

In almost a moment over $20,000 of property has been blown away. We are kindly cared for here at the Agent's house; they give us everything—food, care and clothing. Mr. JANNEY has written to Washington to see if Commissioner PARKER cannot help us, or get some aid from Congress.

I await your advice before acting further. The ruin is complete; even the bell was carried into the woods, and many things blown across the river into Dakota.

God will make all plain. If we have friends, we need them now. I can barely write. Very thankfully and sincerely, yours,
(Signed.) SAMUEL D. HINMAN.
WM. WELSH, Esq., Philadelphia.

A Man Falls Over One Hundred and Fifty Feet.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 10.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning two men were standing looking up to near the top of the graceful spire of the beautiful new St. Paul's Church, where men who looked like small boys were hanging by rotten ropes, slating the spire. The observers were wondering how men could work at that dizzy height, when suddenly a thrill of horror passed through them as they saw one end of the slender swing drop, and a man launched heels over head for a fall of 150 feet or more, bumping with all the force that 180 pounds can gain in a long fall against jagged stones, and in another second striking the pavement, a mere bundle of crushed and pounded bones and flesh, from which life had fled.

The victim was GEORGE JAYNE, in the employ of DUNN & WITT, forty-five years of age, having a wife and five children. Mr. JAYNE, about a year since, met with a similar accident, which caused him to be confined to his bed for many months, and finally to return to his work with impaired sight. He was engaged in slating St. John's Episcopal Church, and losing his footing while moving the scaffold, was precipitated to the ground, a distance of eighty or ninety feet. Having a dread of again working at this trade he tried paper-hanging for a time this Spring, to avoid the dangers of slating, but that business proving dull he resumed slating. He was a member of Lincoln Park Church and a consistent Christian, much beloved by his fellow-members, sober and industrious.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest upon his body was: "The deceased came to his death by reason of the accidental breaking of the rope supporting the scaffold upon which he was working." It is said that the ropes had been long in use and were weakened by repeated exposure to the weather. They were considered small for such perilous duty by competent judges.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Public duty and private inclination sometimes point different ways. The editor of a Southern newspaper had seen fit in his journalistic capacity to denounce the Western and Atlantic Railroad with somewhat needless tautology as "unsafe and dangerous." Shortly after, he felt impelled to ask a free pass over the line. The request was acceded to by the Superintendent in a letter full of crushing politeness, wherein the editor was reminded that while the conviction that "his life would be in constant and unnecessary peril" would doubtless prevent his using the pass, yet that the compliance with his demand was not dictated by any wish for his violent end.

The graceful and feminine art of fan-making is being revived in England. An exhibition, intended to be the precursor of many others, is at present open in London, wherein Queen VICTORIA and the Empress of the French, together with a number of the fashionable world of both countries, display the choicest samples in their possession of those elegant articles. There are fans whose interest is historical, such as the small ivory one of MARIE ANTOINETTE, a curious French specimen referred to in the world-famous letters of Mme. DE SEVIGNE, and a fan-mount which belonged to Mme. DE POMPADOUR, and has doubtless often fluttered before *le grand Monarque*, LOUIS QUATORZE. There are some of surpassing elegance, and others equally fantastic; some are prized for their materials, and others for their designers, while all have some claim to be considered among the *élite* of the world of fans. An international exhibition is to be given next year, for which royal and noble personages are to supply prizes, ranging from $200 to $50, gold, and at which Princesses are to compete with samples of their own workmanship.

A little town in Gascony was lately the scene of one of those romantic tragedies which French newspapers delight to chronicle. The son of a store-keeper of the place married the daughter of a rural policeman, and had just led his bride home to the house he had prepared for her. An hour after their entrance the dwelling was enveloped in flames, and in view of the girl's agonized father, whose duty it was to assist in extinguishing the fire, the unhappy pair were consumed amid the most fearful torments. Their charred remains were discovered among the ruins, locked in a firm embrace.

A fashionable party from Bombay were lately out on a picnic. Returning home about 11 P. M. a number of them were seated, chatting and laughing, on the top of an omnibus drawn by three horses. In turning the brow of a hill the horses suddenly took fright, and dashed down the declivity at a terrific pace. At a sharp angle of the road at the bottom was an open well, protected only by a slight breastwork of stones. In passing this, the carriage came violently in contact with it and was overturned, hurling the occupants of the top in all directions. Three of them—two ladies and a gentleman—were precipitated into the well, and, owing to the darkness, their fate was not immediately discovered. The gentleman managed to keep afloat and was rescued; the ladies were dragged out dead from the slime at the bottom. Curiously enough, the gentleman who was saved did not know of the ladies who had been submerged along with him, and it was only by a floating hat that their fate was discovered.

A man named JOHN GEABLE has just been tried for and convicted of murder in Missouri under very singular circumstances. It appears that one morning he left Rochester, going toward St. Joseph, in an open wagon along with his brother-in-law, JOEL DRAKE. When four miles from the latter city, he was met by one of his acquaintances whom he seemed to avoid recognizing. At this time he was the sole occupant of the wagon. The next that is heard of him is his delivering the dead body of DRAKE at the latter's residence near Parkville, and stating that the corpse had been handed to him out of a disreputable house in St. Joseph, with the warning that if he told where he got it, they would "swear the murder on him." On his trial he steadfastly refused to divulge the location of this house, and, as GEABLE was found to have forged DRAKE's indorsement to a check, and other circumstances were against him, he was found guilty. People are now asking, "Is he insane?"

THOMAS WILLS, an ex-citizen of New-York, and ex-occupant of Blackwell's Island, has been handed over to the Grand Jury of Baltimore on account of his irrepressible proclivity for getting married. WILLS was originally a prosperous brewer and distiller in England, and was first wedded there in 1841. After nineteen years of happiness and success, his truant affection began to wander, and in 1861 he started for this country in company with a lady who was not his lawful wife. After three years of ineffectual waiting, his deserted spouse started in pursuit, and captured her recreant lord in the State of Vermont. For about four years they lived quietly together, till the too susceptible WILLS yielded to the fascinations of a Baltimore dame named TAYLOR, with whom he eloped, and acknowledged her as his wife. The pair were discovered in New-York by his rightful better-half, who, justly indignant, procured his incarceration in Blackwell's Island. Escaping or being released from thence, he rejoined his Baltimore flame, and proceeded with her to that city. In September last this idol was also dethroned, for our Lothario had meanwhile become smitten with the charms of a certain milliner, whom he publicly wedded in October, under the assumed name of Roberts. Their dream of happiness continued till about ten days ago, when one of the two sons of the much-married WILLS discovered him, and brought him to justice. These young men allege that their father has a mania for marrying, and, but for their interference, would have been wedded much oftener.

Has it come to this? While the multitudinous echoes of the Peace Jubilee are still traveling through the solar system, is Boston to fulminate from the pulpit in words like the following? The occasion is the anniversary of the Artillery Company, and the speaker is Rev. Mr. MURRAY:

"What man is here who has not at one or another time of his life longed to die in battle? Whose soul so gross as not to be at intervals lifted as on wings of heroic longings, until it yearned and throbbed even unto aching for the smoke and din and the hot blaze of desperate conflict where truth and right were being fought for? to lead a forlorn hope, to sweep with others on a mad tide of valor upon the foe—to struggle—to triumph—to die, and out of the cloud and the cheering to pass up as a conqueror to the gates of eternity? who has not dreamed and panted for this and felt his blood thrill to such heroic moods? * * * * The causes which have been will be, and for a while yet the accursed and dolorous ages must go on. Over our graves the battle will proceed, and thousands will be borne from bloody fields, and come and make their lasting bed with us."

Eloquent as this is, Mr. MURRAY takes wings of fancy, and ascends much higher, till he reaches an altitude where a Fourth of July oration has scarcely penetrated. The sanguinary sentiments of the outset are more than matched by the war-whoop at the close:

"In some dark hour, if such there be ahead, when liberty and right are periled, when the great solar truth which warms and lights the world shall call for champions, it shall not call in vain. Then, if impoverished in all else, rich only in the ancestral spirit, will we sell even our garments that we may buy a sword. Oh sword! thy edge we know has drunk the blood of millions. Thou wert for ages linked with tyranny and accursed. The song that hailed thee was the wild wassail, the widow's wail of anguish, and the orphan's cry. But now Freedom has grasped thy hilt. Be trenchant, therefore. Be powerful. Fall like a bolt upon the head of wrong."

Who shall deny the "unusual power" which an admiring reporter claims for this production?

The late Sir JAMES SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, famous in obstetrics and in general practice, was greatly interested in American matters, and counted many of our eminent physicians among his personal friends. Sir JAMES conducted, at one time, a discussion in which various Scotch and American doctors were concerned respecting the original employment of anaesthetic agents in surgery. It was admitted on both sides, says *Nature*, that the first case in which sulphuric ether was employed occurred at Boston, Sept. 30, 1846, and the first in which chloroform was used at Edinburgh Nov. [illegible] 1847. A correspondent of the London *Times* declares, however, that Lady BLANTYRE was placed under the influence of chloroform in September, 1848, by Sir JAMES SIMPSON himself; and that the Queen was also placed under the influence of the same anaesthetic by Sir JAMES on the occasion of the birth of the Duke of EDINBURGH, in August, 1844. The controversy as regards priority of use seems likely to be revived in full force. That Sir JAMES cherished no bitter sentiments on the subject is shown by the circumstance that one of the very last acts of his life was to pen a letter to an American physician, which dwelt with much feeling upon the depth of his regard for his professional brethren in this country.

An Imperial decree has been promulgated at Paris ordering that the Minister of Fine Arts shall henceforth bear the title of Minister of Literature, Science and Art. He is likewise to have superintendence of the Academy of Sciences, the French Institute, the libraries, learned societies, and so forth. On this announcement, and speaking for England, a London journal pathetically asks, "When shall we get our Ministry of Literature, Science and Art?" And we, also, may add, in this country, when shall we get *ours*? We may be quite alive to the dangers of being governed too much, and yet not be insensible to the advantages which a department like this would certainly confer. It is extremely doubtful whether private efforts will ever be able to make up for the absence of a national and universally recognized authority, which should reward merit, and confer dignity in the imperial interest of literature and the arts.

An enterprising individual in Indianapolis evidently entertains the hypothesis that the internal heat of the earth is at present wasted, and he proposes to utilize it without loss of time. He has sent the following communication to the Mayor:

"DEAR SIR: I propose to furnish all the heat necessary to run all the manufacturing works, and to do all the heating of business houses and resident buildings in your city from the fire within the earth, provided your citizens will pay a sufficient sum to do the work. The machinery will cost $150,000, and the labor $500,000, or thereabout. You may think this impossible; but nothing is impossible. The fire is there."

The idea is certainly original and startling,—but the present appliances of steam, electricity and photography would have seemed "original and startling" to the people a hundred years ago. We may safely admit that it is desirable to economize the central heat of the earth and give it useful scope, instead of permitting it to scare people out of their wits by earthquakes, and waste itself in extravagant volcanic pyrotechnics. But who is to do it? On that point we must wait for further intelligence from Indianapolis.

The world will be glad to have the assurance of M. BARRIER, the latest elected of the "immortal forty" of the French Academy, that injured husbands and inconstant wives are no longer the most popular components of French comedy. The dignity and sacredness of the marriage relation are, it appears, dawning upon the minds of the people, and even the very melancholy mirth which MOLIERE extracted from his matrimonial wrongs fails to please a modern audience. So proper have the theatrical representations of high comedy become in Paris, that M. BARRIER cites in the same discourse a saying of our native poet, LONGFELLOW, after witnessing a play in his company: "I greatly envy for America this intellectual pleasure, which exists without causing a blush." Was our countryman thinking at that moment of the "Black Crook?"

The Fine Arts—Hill's "White Mountain Notch"—Other Pictures.

Mr. THOMAS HILL's "White Mountain Notch, New-Hampshire," has been placed on exhibition at GOUPIL's. The canvas is a large one—ten feet by six. In the foreground and middle distance is the river Saco, its swift and turbulent waters covered with foam. On the left is the Willey House, and the land-slide which on that fatal night of the 28th of August, 1826, rushed down the mountain-side, and swept a whole family of nine persons to destruction. In the background are Mounts Willard and Tom. The time is morning—the morning succeeding that terrible night, the events of which were fully known only to those whose mangled bodies were subsequently found beneath the mass of rocks and earth which had thundered down from the mountain above. The dog of the unfortunate WILLEY family is standing on a rock projecting into the swollen river, and lamenting, we may suppose, his patrons' fate and his own misery. Above, the blue sky is seen through broken masses of cloud, while the vapors are curling up from the mountain sides, and "melting into morn." Mr. HILL has treated the subject with considerable skill, though the picture is by no means so vigorous a one as might have been expected. There are, however, a fine massing of light and shade, and a truthfulness of color which, in a great measure, atone for shortcomings in other respects. There has been no needless elaboration of details. The execution is free and broad, as it should be in so large a painting, but at the same time the lack of strength is particularly observable in the foreground. The water, too, is poorly painted. The river conveys no idea of the swift rush of a mountain torrent, but looks rather like heaps of snow or wool being hurled through the rocky valley by the force of the wind. The sky and the background are the strong points of the picture.

At SCHAUS' gallery is a fine painting by CON-MICHELIUS(?)—"Faith, Doubt and Despair." The expressions of the three faces are admirable, and the coloring fine, though somewhat peculiar. The picture was executed last year, but has all the appearance usually acquired by age. MILLNER's "Stag Hunt" claims attention for its faithful rendering of woodland scenery, fine color, and admirable perspective. Two Swiss lake scenes, by HOFFMAN, of Brussels, and a fine view of Murano, by F. C. WELSCH, have also been recently placed in the gallery. The latter appears, from the somewhat imperfect view obtained of it, to be a strong and truthful picture, though some objections may be made to the color. Mr. MCGRATH has a small "Coast Scene Near Nahant," a careful study, good in color and drawing. The foreground is, perhaps, a little weak.

The Home for Incurables—Third Anniversary.

The third anniversary of the Home for Incurables, the only charity of the kind in this country, took place yesterday afternoon at West Farms, where the Home is located. A preliminary business meeting was held in the Home, at which the Board of Directors of the past year was re-elected, and Rev. Drs. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn, and CARTER, of New-York, were added to the clerical board of management, [illegible] vice two gentlemen who have left the City. The anniversary exercises were held in the Reformed Dutch Church of West Farms, and were opened by Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE, of Morrisania. Dr. RODMAN, the Superintendent of the Home, then read the annual report, from which it appeared that the Home has at present thirty-five patients. The larger part of the incurable diseases represented are consumption, cancer and paralysis. The health of the patients, aside from their chronic diseases, has been good, and the deaths have been few. The finances of the institution are represented to be in a promising condition, and several liberal gifts lately made to it have placed it on a permanent footing. After the reading of the report the audience was briefly addressed by Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE, of Calvary Church, Rev. Dr. VERMILYE and Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church. Dr. WASHBURNE, who was one of the founders of the Home, alluded to the meeting in the house of Mr. RANDOLPH, one of his parishioners, three years ago, when the scheme for founding the institute was first inaugurated. He was glad to see that the spirit that actuated Mr. RANDOLPH had been infused in the management of the institution. This was a charity that ought to appeal more than any other to the Christian heart. A beginning had here been made toward providing for this class of sufferers so long neglected by charitable enterprises, and although the beginning was small, he believed it would take root and prosper. The exercises closed with prayer and a benediction.

Festivals in Harlem.

The strawberry season is at its height away up in Harlem. Last week the West Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church enjoyed a very agreeable two days' festival, which left a satisfactory result in the society's exchequer. On Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evenings the Baptist Society, on Fifth-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, spread a most attractive feast of strawberries, ice-cream, &c., before hundreds who thronged their lecture-room. On Friday afternoon and evening the ladies of Trinity Chapel (Rev. W. T. CLARKE) had their annual strawberry feast, which was gotten up in a tasteful and liberal manner, and was highly enjoyed by a large number of visitors. Several other feasts of this kind are yet to come off; so that, on the whole, the citizens of Harlem cannot be said to be very much below their friends down town in their practical appreciation of the good gifts of Providence.

ITALY.

The Revolutionary Ferment—Austria and the Papal Power—Baron Von Beust's Declaration—Archbishop Spaulding's Position—The Beatification of Columbus—Italian May.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 17, 1870.

The revolutionary fermentation of the past few weeks still continues, and the newspapers are filled with accounts of demonstrations. The old field in the north of Italy is left for the present, and the unquiet spirits are found now in the middle and southern Provinces. The armed bands of the neighborhood of Catanzaro, two weeks back, were most talked about and feared, but we have straggling movements as near Florence as the flat country of the Maremma, in the neighborhood of Volterra. The students of the University of Naples have flared up into a rage of democracy and republicanism, and have placarded the walls of the college with their manifestoes; but there, as well as in the other parts of the Kingdom, this ardor is calming down.

AUSTRIA AND THE PAPAL POWER.

Austria, almost the last to enter the family of liberal States, seems determined to be among the first to set an example of resistance to Papal usurpation. The note of the Baron DE BEUST to the Austrian Minister at Rome, lately published, is, in its spirit and purpose, all that the reasonable friends of ecclesiastical reform in connection with political progress can ask for. Cardinal ANTONELLI is called upon to exhibit all the skill of which one in his place is supposed to be possessed, to turn the attention of the Cabinets of Catholic nations from a too severe scrutiny of the purposes and ends upon which the Court of Rome is resolutely bent. We see by the notes which have been addressed to the Apostolic See, by the four or five leading Catholic Powers, that great emphasis is laid upon the policy of resistance to Papal aggressions anticipated in the decisions of the Council. By common accord among the Powers this resolution seems to be firmly taken. The managers of the Council have so thoroughly committed themselves to the scheme which prematurely obtained publicity that there seems to be no way left but to accept the battle and its consequences or make an inglorious retreat. There is no longer any doubt that the plans of the Council will be carried out so far as the action at Rome is concerned, and after that will begin the real conflict. It is a new thing for the hierarchy to have schoolmasters among Ministers of State. A power which has dictated its policy, and exercised its will almost without opposition finds itself crowded into a corner and subjected to the humiliation of threatened penalties. The Baron DE BEUST refers in emphatic terms to the twenty-one canons of the syllabus, and says:

"In that document is shown beyond doubt, that in the higher sphere of the Church there reigns a decided tendency, not only not to recognize the liberty which we exact for the State in all questions within the dominion of civil legislation, but not even to tolerate that liberty. We do not know if this tendency will obtain the victory over the opposition which prevails in the bosom of the Council, but its existence, the source from which it emanates, the allies which it finds, and the obstinacy which they exhibit, are certainly sufficient to cause us alarm. Not without reason has public opinion turned against certain manifestations, at present only in the form of a project, but which, carried out, would open an impassable abyss between the laws of the Church and those by which modern society is governed. The nearness of such a peril is sufficient to agitate profoundly the public mind, and this Government would be forgetful of its duty if, respecting the liberty of another, it did not raise its voice to indicate the evil, and show the consequences which would directly follow. It is not possible to doubt of the intention to make the syllabus the law of the Church, and such a fact is sufficient to cause agitation, and oblige this Imperial and Royal Government to abandon the reserve which up to this time it has strictly maintained. The purport of certain phrases of the canons is to hinder the action of civil legislation, and destroy the respect necessary from every citizen for the laws of the State in which he lives; and no state can be an indifferent spectator of the diffusion of such doctrines. The principles which we have before set forth will remain the unchangeable base of our action. While we are ready to accord to the Church the greatest possible liberty of action in its own sphere, we are equally determined not to allow it to pass these limits, and to preserve inviolate the rights of the State. None more sincerely than ourselves would deplore a conflict between the two powers which can so well live in peace, or more regret to see excited hostile passions, which would give to the conflict serious dissensions. Meanwhile we cannot renounce the fulfillment of an imperious duty, which is to assure respect for the laws of the State; a respect due from every citizen, under all circumstances, and without exception. The Government reserves the right to prohibit the publication of any document which offends the majesty of the law, and any person disregarding the prohibition will be held responsible for his conduct before the public tribunal."

ARCHBISHOP SPAULDING'S POSITION.

The position which Archbishop SPAULDING has taken in opposition to the Bishop of Orleans and the Liberal Party in the Council continues to be the subject of many articles in the journals on both sides, and praise and blame are freely bestowed. The eminent Prelate of Baltimore should carry off a hat, if the Holy Father does not forget to reward, as they describe, his friends. Twenty *cappelli rossi*, with mantle and gold cord to match, are lying in the Pope's wardrobe, and a shower of these, it is expected, will fall from the hand of Jove as soon as he is fairly on his pedestal. Monseigneur SPAULDING, with MANNING and other Lords spiritual, are now distinctly placed on the side of the absolutists in the Papal Assembly.

THE BEATIFICATION OF COLUMBUS.

The proposal to beatify CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is once more revived, and this time urged with so much zeal upon the Pontifical authority as to have a prospect of being carried out. A strong argument is drawn from the fact that CRISTOFORO was a good man, suffered much, and served faithfully those great Catholic Sovereigns FERDINAND and ISABELLA. But his greatest claim to exaltation in the calendar of the Church, is founded upon the great act of his life, impelled almost by an inspiration from God—the discovery of a new world—for the extension of the power of the Catholic Church. This is the consideration which has most weight with the hierarchy, and it is highly probable that Beato CRISTOFORO will soon be added to the roll of shining names which make up the Catholic catalogue. If WASHINGTON or LINCOLN had been born in the faith of Rome, theirs would be saints' names in the sacerdotal *diario*. As for AMERIGO VESPUCCI, the Florentine navigator, his fame, built on a narrow base of discovery, has reached the height of Olympus, by giving a name to half the world. It was long ago found out that COLUMBUS, and not this other, is the true hero; and both republic and hierarchy will reserve its honors for the Genoese, while the monument to the Florentine will be left for time to build.

ITALIAN MAY.

We are reveling in the full-blown glory of the Italian May, and foreigners are hurrying out of Italy, thinking that the season of fatal heats is approaching. No error could be more egregious. The true time to see and enjoy Italy is in the Spring and early Summer. It is the healthy season, also; and as two-thirds of the Peninsula is in a latitude north of New-York, and as there are great masses of water washing the shores on all sides, it is not possible for the heat to reach a point to frighten us, provided the precise truth be known. Let any one crossing the ocean this Spring to enjoy the vacation of Summer, come into Italy without fear, and he will be able to see the beauty of which the poets speak.

ANGELICO.

The New Masonic Hall—Meeting of the Board of Trustees Yesterday—Building Committee Appointed.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, under whose direction the new Temple is to be erected, held a meeting, yesterday morning, and organized for the ensuing year. The Trustees of the fund are the five highest officers of the Grand Lodge of the State. They were all present yesterday, namely: M. W. John H. Anthon, G. M., R. W. Christopher G. Fox, D. G. M., R. W. Edward L. Judson, S. G. W., R. W. James M. Housted(?), J. G. W., and R. W. James M. Austin, G. S. The Grand Master presided at the meeting. On motion, M. W. JOHN J. GRANE(?), W. CHARLES ROOME and Bro. GEORGE E. [illegible] were appointed a Building Committee to superintend the erection of the Hall. Power was given to the Grand Secretary to employ a clerk, at a salary of $800 per annum, to audit accounts, carry on the necessary correspondence, and to discharge such other duties as may be required. Power was also given to authorize Bro. JOHN T. CONOVER to lay the foundation of the new building. Proposals for the granite, brick and iron-work will soon be published. A resolution offered by R. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN was adopted, that the cornice and bases of the domes should be of granite. The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President. The work on the new Hall will be proceeded with at once, and pushed forward with all possible speed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Want of Facilities for Up-Town Travel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much gratified this morning by reading your article upon the necessity of a more satisfactory and rapid mode of conveyance for the residents of the upper part of the City, to and from their homes. I think that those who have the interest of the City in their hands are indifferent about the loss of population, which is constantly taking place, from the people being compelled to go to New-Jersey and elsewhere in consequence of there being really no way provided for them to go from one end of the island to the other, at least no way which answers the purpose. It is my belief that there is not a community in christendom who would have submitted to such neglect for so many years. Something must be done without further delay. The bridge which is about being built to connect Brooklyn with this City, will tend to draw off our tax-paying population, as a person can reach the outskirts of Brooklyn, when that is finished, starting from City Hall, sooner than he can get uptown as far as Forty-fifth-street.

I wish to suggest to you the advantage of widening the present and only steam road out of New-York, the Fourth-avenue, to a width of 150 or 200 feet in a straight line, say as far as Fordham, and giving a new company the right to lay tracks on each side for local travel, which in ten years will be the most profitable franchise out of this City. This would answer the great end we all have in view, viz., to keep our population upon our own island. Trains might be run say to Harlem every fifteen minutes or less.

A DAILY READER.
NEW-YORK, Monday, June 6, 1870.

"Dregs at the Top."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of yesterday, "Dregs at the Top," is very timely and well put. What it says of the management of the Republican Party in New-York City, may be said of the same at Albany, and the State generally. Unless something is done, and that speedily, to rescue the party from the shysters and men of brass who impudently assume to control it, I see but little prospect of its ever regaining the ascendancy in this State. Not that we lack the requisite numbers to do it, for those we have; but the patriotic and respectable portion of the party accept defeat rather than the continuance in power and in places of high official trust of this class of men. I hope the Republican papers throughout the State will lose no time in exposing the tricks and impudent pretensions of these men, and in urging the absolute necessity of getting rid of them, if the party in the State wishes to retain any existence. I say this to you frankly, and I believe it to be the prevailing sentiment among the honest Republicans throughout the State. It is they who used to settle elections, in their own noiseless way, on principle, and not simply for the loaves and fishes, which too frequently gather to a party political buzzards, who are a curse instead of a blessing.

A SUBSCRIBER.
ALBANY, Wednesday, June 8, 1870.

Church Architecture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph which first appeared in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and is going the rounds of the papers, gives a wrong impression of the construction of a new church edifice in Newark. The galleries of most churches are generally regarded as their most undesirable portions, and are seldom filled. In the new building of the Clinton-avenue Reformed Church it is proposed to remedy this evil by a very simple arrangement. The floors will be flat, and instead of the traditional pews, rising in terrace form one above the other, there will be squares or family pews, (not "theatrical boxes,") separated from each other by a neat walnut railing. These will be furnished with a-half dozen chairs and a small stand for Bibles and hymn-books. This plan has been successfully adopted in the new Reformed Churches in Williamsburg, L. I., and Hudson, N. Y. The galleries are filled, and are regarded by many as the most pleasant parts of the audience-rooms. In some of our old City churches, squares were placed under the galleries. Why a similar plan should not be adopted in the galleries, let the critics say. It is not creditable to the taste or good sense of our congregations that edifices for secular purposes are so far in advance of churches in matters of arrangement, comfort, heat, ventilation, acoustics, ingress and egress.

If the attention which has been paid to such points in the Clinton-avenue Church should make it a good model, others may well "go and do likewise."

T.

The Tariff on Imported Books.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our legislators doubtless plume themselves upon the passage of the Tariff bill, and the reduction which they have "imposed" upon the people. The general good would seem to suggest as one of the first taxes to be relieved, that upon knowledge. How this has been effected, upon the principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul, may be gathered from the bona-fide fact, that upon my importations of English books, and those in which the bulk of my business here consists, the increase of duty will stand respectively at 160, 142, 135, 129¾, 124, 123, 121¼, 101, 99½, 97, 66 and 55.

AN IMPORTER OF ENGLISH BOOKS.
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 10, 1870.

A Dickens Memorial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling assured that America will at once make acknowledgment of the great loss to the world of literature, by the death of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, through some appropriate and lasting testimonial, (monumental or otherwise,) I shall be proud to be the first to contribute $50 toward any fund that may be required for so desirable a purpose; and, if you do me the favor to make this known through the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, you will greatly oblige.

AUGUST BRENTANO.

Needs of the Republican Party—Who Should Be Leaders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorials in recent numbers of the TIMES on the condition of the Republican Party in New-York are warmly indorsed by many of the better members of the party in this City. Especially timely and apposite are your remarks in this morning's paper on the self-constituted leaders, who are really distracting and harassing Republican movements here. So signal is the incapacity, and so brazen the pretense of these parties, that the best and soundest Republicans in the City—men under whom only a few years ago our principles conquered the State and became a regnant force in the politics of the country—have become well-nigh hopeless and disgusted. They see the graver interests of the party and the country sacrificed to petty ambitions and unbecoming jealousies. They are called upon to witness little else than the ridiculous tactics and undignified personal strife of a few men whom the ebullitions of ward politics have thrown to the surface; men who make up for lack of wisdom by arrogant self-assertion, and whose practices and presumption would be simply ludicrous were it not that they inflict a wound deep, and, it may be, cureless, on a cause of supreme moment to the nation.

It is as impossible for genuine, that is unselfish and intelligent, Republicans to affiliate with and receive the dicta of such as it is for oil to mingle spontaneously with water. Sense, soundness and modesty are invariably repelled by natural law from entering into relation with hollowness, ineptitude and baseless assumption. It is thus that the power of the Republican Party in our City, and we fear throughout the State, has been morally, if not numerically, weakened. We may, and of course do, regret this; but no other results could reasonably be expected to follow the causes which have been at work here for the last year or two.

You will say it is not leadership on the one hand, or blind obedience on the other, that is essential to the success and perpetuity of a party whose brief history glows with the [illegible]. It was neither the one nor the other that inspired this party to redeem free government from mortal peril, and make its continuance certain by sacrificing the best blood of this or any age. Patriotism, love of absolute right, self-denial, breathed the first breath of life into the Republican Party, and, through good and ill, let who will deny it, have been its inspiration and sustenance to this hour. These are intelligent, personal and impersonal forces; they sufficed in the crisis of this country, and, indeed, of popular government, and they are as good and necessary for our party today as they ever have been. It is only by keeping them uppermost, alive and operative, that the party can be kept from asphyxia.

Here, then, is the tonic, and not any amount of personal management or magnetism, that is to cure whatever there may be of debility or indifference among us. It may not be a palatable dose to those whose political aspirations are concentrated in two eyes, one of which looks longingly on the alluring gifts of Tammany, and the other on the lesser prizes of Federal office. But such men are unsound, and should promptly be invited to take "back seats." Let the men who earnestly believe in, can unselfishly expound, and exemplify in their political lives the principles which alone constitute Republicanism, come to the front, and our party shall exist till the last stone is set in that sublime edifice of Freedom whose sub-structure has been hallowed by the shedding of so much noble blood, and illumined by so many sacred memories.

A REPUBLICAN.
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 3(?), 1870.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An advertisement in a French paper states that a certain doctor will charge foreigners double. The fact is not new, but the advertising of it is.

Mr. MARK LEMON had his life insured for £5,000.

An "international" rifle match, between English and Irish riflemen, resulted in favor of the Irish by eighty-eight points. How long since, England and Ireland became separate nations?

The International League of Peace and Liberty will commence its fourth Congress at Zurich, Sept. 12.

Frenchmen, of a suicidal turn of mind, look to hanging as the most preferable means of self-destruction; then comes drowning, then suffocation by charcoal, and lastly poison.

The motion for abolishing capital punishment in Bavaria was rejected by 76 votes against 67.

Sir JOHN TRELAWNEY acted as reporter for the London *Times* during the late exclusion of reporters from the House of Commons.

A new comic paper is to be started at Dublin under the appropriate title of *Blarney*.

The King of the Belgians and the entire Diplomatic Corps were present at Minister MOTLEY's last reception.

The Countess VOLSAMACHI, who married, as her first husband, the celebrated Bishop HEBER, died at Hodnet Hall on the 13th inst., in the eighty-first year of her age. She was the youngest daughter of Dean SHIPLEY, of St. Asaph, and a niece of Sir WILLIAM JONES, the Oriental scholar.

The French small-pox appears determined not to tarnish that nation's reputation for gallantry—the victims are three females to one male.

Telegraphic communication between Malta and Gibraltar, is now perfect.

The Hamburg *Gazette* says, in speaking of the influenza or *grippe*, in Hanover, "the disorder is, however, of short duration, being over in two days, especially when the patients remain quietly in their chambers, without any medical advice."

A Yorkshire paper comments on the news that Parliament had been discussing the "Marriage with a *Deceased* wife's sister Bill."

A free-trade Congress of English and foreign political economists, will be held in London next year.

The hearing of the murders at Denham, led a woman named MARY ANN RICHARDSON to poison herself. On hearing of the murders she became excited, shut the door, went upstairs, and took some prussic acid. Coroner's Jury said "temporary insanity."—Exit MARY ANN.

The new English Naturalization act informs its readers that "disability" shall mean "the status of being an infant, lunatic, idiot, or *married woman*." That is the "unkindest cut of all." Marriage must hereafter fall below *par*. Deal with them tenderly, ladies.

An English tailor has invented a pair of trowsers with wheels at the end. The experiments are said to give the speed of a horse and the power of instantaneously stopping.

The Uxbridge murderer of the MARSHALL family is reported to have made the following confession: "I did it; I alone was engaged in it; no one else had anything to do with it. I am not a brother of MARSHALL."

An acrobat at Devonport, who was in the habit of allowing a stone to be broken on his chest with a hammer, tried one stone too many. The stone broke without being noticed, and the second blow landed on his chest. He died.

A violent thunder-storm which burst over the Bourbonnais, France, recently caused damage estimated at 4,000,000 francs.

A farmer living at Pontnewynydd caught a boy stealing gooseberries on his premises, and gently threw him over a precipice into a river. For this offence not only is he likely to have a goose to bury, but he has buried his own "goose," and, if public sentiment had its way, he would soon occupy a different kind of *berrying* ground.

The first agricultural show ever witnessed in Rome is now holding at the Villa Borghese.

In the nine Universities of Prussia and the Academy of Munster, 649 students obtained the doctor's degree from Nov. 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1869. This was exclusive of twenty-seven honorary degrees.

They have a very simple way of issuing readmission tickets to places of amusement in the Philippine Islands. When a native wishes to leave the apartment with the intention of returning he has his naked forearm, near the wrist, stamped as he goes out with a black die, which secures his readmission and at the same time obviates all anxiety as to his losing his ticket. On his return the mark is easily wiped out.

The Madrid people are innocent. An elderly gentleman last week had his eyes suddenly covered in the streets by some one behind, who playfully said, "Who is it? Guess!" He went on guessing through the round of his friends, when the playful being behind darted off, and left the old gentleman of Spain still bewildered and thinking who it could be. He found out when he got home, and missed a pocket-book with 1,500 francs in it, also a gold repeater and handsome chain and seals.

The *Court Journal* thinks their Home Secretary, Mr. BRUCE, a "very pleasant wag." Mr. BRUCE states that he is not aware that there is any serious complaint against the present cab regulations, or any difficulty in enforcing the law before a Police Magistrate. Whereupon the *C. J.* exclaims: "What refreshing innocence! Why, the fact is that few people understand cab law, and more than one Magistrate has said that he doesn't understand it. And no wonder, when, according to Mr. BRUCE himself, there are 'seven or eight' acts on the subject, and when—as he did not state—there are 'two or three' sets of regulations. It will be all right, however, by and by. The Home Secretary is going to 'consolidate' all these acts, (to be called, perhaps, 'Bruce's mixture,') have the fares painted outside, and make the hansoms exhibit their numbers on both sides. No more disputes then—of course not."

Lady AMBERLEY has announced that on the mere ground of logic the woman's rights movement has proved a failure, and so she announced that "her appeal in women's behalf would be rather to the feeling than to the intellect." She states the objects of her regard to be "the 2,000,000 of the 4,000,000 of women over twenty years of age in Great Britain, who are engaged in independent industry, and have neither husbands nor children, nor fortune. It is to be hoped, for the credit of Englishmen, that her statistics are a trifle exaggerated."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "As an illustration of the way in which the agitation against the Contagious Diseases act is carried on, we reprint a paper which has lately been circulated in Southampton: 'Will you and all in the house sign your name to this memorial from the women of England against the abominable, degrading act to females in general?' The servant is then going to take it to the school-rooms to get the teachers to sign. The servant can sign for her mother, or any other person she knows is opposed to it. Fancy, dear, you being tapped on the shoulder by a policeman and examined to see if you are in a healthy state! The law gives power to stop any one, however seemingly respectable. Is it not infamous? The lady to whom this letter was sent is a spinster sixty years of age."

Spanish gentlemen speak with great enthusiasm of the handsome behavior in a recent duel of two naval officers of high rank, intimate friends, who had quarreled over their cups. They fought twenty paces apart, to advance to a central line and fire at will. One walked forward, and when near the line the other fired and hit him. The wounded man staggered to the line and said, "I am dead. Come thou up and be killed." The other came up until he touched the muzzle of his adversary's pistol, and in a moment both were dead—like gentlemen.

A Chelsea philosopher being asked, "What is a *plebiscite*?" proceeded to elucidate the mystery in the following style: "A plebiscite is a thing only a few fellers can understand. You see, when in the course of human events, the polity of the government in its transcendal relations with the political economies of a State, becomes imbued with the spectral analysis of abnormal influences; infringing upon the perpetuity of institutions at once detrimental and inimical to the obtruse interests of theocracy, why, then, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind require the promulgation of a popular analytical manifesto, in which * * In short, a *plebiscite* is plainly a *plebiscite*." Does the *Daily News* mean to satirize Mr. CARLYLE?

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... 3
Two copies, one year ... 5
Ten copies, one year ... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 2
Five copies, one year ... 8
Ten copies, one year ... 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year ... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra ... 8

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter*.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the Spanish Cortes, during the past week, the question of the abolition of slavery in the colonies has been discussed. It is announced that early this week M. CASTELAR will bring forward a proposition for its complete and immediate abolition, with indemnity to the present owners. The latest political news is that the Orleanists in the Cortes have been joined by those who recently adhered to ESPARTERO for the crown, and they now favor MONTPENSIER.... Count BISMARCK's health is still quite delicate, and his physicians have ordered him to rest from all work, and recommend a trip to England.... The Greek brigands whom the Government troops have been pursuing, have escaped to Turkish territory.... It is reported that the Turks are sheltering and aiding the Christians who were burned out by the great fire in Constantinople, and that large sums have been subscribed for the aid of the sufferers by people irrespective of sect.... A reward of £1,000 sterling has been offered by the new West India Telegraph Company for the detection of the author of the story announcing the loss of the *Dacia*.... During an election riot in the Isle of Wight, yesterday, many people were injured and much property destroyed.... CARLYLE is coming to this country ....JOHN BRIGHT's health is rapidly improving.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Indian delegations now at Washington, was passed. The bill granting lands to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad was called up, and a protracted debate ensued, from which it was made to appear that a tract of land three hundred miles long and fifty miles wide was granted to two railroads, one taking the odd sections and the other taking the even sections. The morning hour expired during the debate, but the Franking bill was laid aside to dispose of the pending bill. The measure occupied the rest of the session, and was passed by 22 to 13, when the Senate, at 5¼ P. M., adjourned.

In the House Mr. BUTLER asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill repealing the Tenure of Office act; objection was made. The assailant of Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, was brought before the bar of the House in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. After some debate the prisoner, WOODS alias DOOLEY, was remitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a resolution directing that, owing to his inability to employ counsel, the Speaker employ suitable counsel for him, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill. After a good deal of discussion the amendments, placing female employés in the departments on the same footing as males, was adopted; those appropriating money to meet the expenses of an expedition to the North Pole, raising the salaries of Supreme Court Judges, and providing for the extension of the Capitol Grounds, were rejected; and then the bill and amendments were referred to a Conference Committee. Mr. LOGAN, from the Conference Committee on the Army Bill, reported a reconstructed measure, the provisions of which are given in our regular report of the proceedings elsewhere. This conference report was agreed to, and then, at 4¾, the House adjourned to Monday at 11 A. M.

GENERAL.

Another "council" was held yesterday at the Indian Bureau between the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Sioux chief, RED CLOUD. The Secretary assured the Chief that the traders he preferred should be appointed, and that, as RED CLOUD and his band were unwilling to go on the reservation, and wished to live on the head-waters of the Big Cheyenne, it would be as they desired, and the Government would give them cattle and food and clothing. RED CLOUD, in the course of his reply, said he was mad when he heard what was in the treaty, but the Secretary having explained it again he (RED CLOUD) was pleased.

A large fire occurred on Friday in Montreal, by which the Canada Glass Works were burned; loss $60,000.

The Hudson's Bay Company, it is said, will distribute the $300,000 paid them by Canada among the proprietors.

The last detachment of troops for the Red River region reached Collingwood yesterday.

The Vermont Constitutional Convention yesterday rejected the proposition to give the ballot to woman by a vote of 1 to 231, and adopted that for biennial sessions, instead of annual, as formerly, by a vote of 118 to 115.

The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, which has been in session in Newark, N. J., during ten days past, finally adjourned yesterday to meet in Albany on the first Wednesday in June, 1871. The proceedings were harmonious. The action of their particular Synod, from which appeals were made, were sustained, but the proceedings generally were not of public interest.

The New-Hampshire Supreme Court has decided to continue the injunction against the new Board of Directors of the Concord road, restraining them from taking forcible possession of the road until the end of the August term of the Court.

On Thursday night the car-shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Wyandotte, Kansas, several cars, and considerable other property of the Company were burned. Loss, $30,000.

A very destructive wind and hail-storm passed over St. Charles County, Mo., last Monday evening, destroying crops, gardens, &c., to the amount of about $25,000.

A Harrisburg (Penn.) dispatch says the recent rains have caused high floods in the north and west branches of the Susquehanna River, sweeping away large quantities of timber. It is estimated that 10,000,000 feet have floated off.

Yesterday the junior freshmen and scientific crew, of Harvard attempted to row their annual race in the Charles River, Boston, in the teeth of rough weather and angry waves, and the consequence was that two boats were swamped, and another was about half filled with water part of the time. Nothing serious, however, occurred.

The third anniversary of the Home for Incurables took place at West Farms yesterday. The annual report showed thirty-five patients in the Home, most of whom were afflicted with consumption, cancer or paralysis.

"Revolvers."

We have spoken recently of the improvements introduced in the management of criminals and paupers on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, by the old Board of Charities and Correction. Among other experiments was the asylum treatment of inebriates, and it was a very proper one to be tried; but, if we are correctly informed, it has not resulted in entire success. It is possible that the appetite for alcohol, when once thoroughly implanted in the system, is too strong for any treatment; while the community, and probably the Commission, look with distrust on any great expense or trouble lavished on those who have simply degraded their own manhood, and so little deserve sympathy.

To provide the permanently sick and lame from the Union armies, who are without means, with a comfortable asylum apart from the paupers and criminals, was a humane and appropriate enterprise of the Commission; and it ought to be imitated by the local authorities of every city in the country. It is enough to make those who stayed at home in comfort, and now enjoy what these men bled for, blush with shame to see poor crippled and broken-down soldiers thrust with paupers and "bummers" into mean almshouses, and left there to die in despondence and penury. No crippled soldier brought to poverty and misfortune should ever be classed and supported with the lazy drones of society who infest "poor houses." They have a fair claim on an honorable support by the public. There is one class of "subjects," however, among those treated by the Commission, who deserve no such consideration, and yet who should have a treatment suitable to their case. We mean the "revolvers"—the men and women who are committed for a few months for drunkenness or fighting, regularly for the last score or two of years. These wretched creatures come to be as well known on Blackwell's Island as the keepers. They are *habitués* of the place—they return with the first heats of Summer or the first snows of Winter. So far as reform is concerned, punishment is utterly thrown away; they come out as hardened or as weak as they went in. Cannot some mode of punishment be contrived for these persons which would eradicate or break up their habits? If our Judges could have it understood among the "revolvers" that the sixth or tenth offense of this nature would be dealt with according to the utmost severity of the law, the warning might have a wholesome effect. But better than this would be the inauguration by the Commissioners of some system of punishment, corresponding to the Irish prison system, whereby the elements of hope and reward could be mingled with the harsh features of punishment, and a "revolver" could be put on a course of probation. Such a system, which has been so wonderfully successful with more hardened criminals in Dublin, might ultimately break up the habits of those wretched creatures who now spend a good portion of their lives in prison, with no benefit to society and great mischief to themselves.

The Moral and Social Uses of Freemasonry.

The demonstration which has been made in this City during the past week, by a great secret brotherhood, suggests various reflections. In another part of this paper we give a full and interesting account of Freemasonry, from which the uninitiated may gather a good idea of its extent and beneficence. We find it to be an organization embracing millions of members, scattered over the entire globe, all having substantially the same traditions, cabala and creed; all responsive to the legitimate requirements of the Order, and all having a common medium of communication, regardless of nationalities, languages or laws. The fact that such an organization has been able to exist so long, and become so extensive, is specially surprising when we reflect that it has necessarily been secret in its character, and for that reason has caused the apprehensions and hostilities of political rulers, and of some religious sects.

Without entering into any discussion upon the origin of the Order, or its antiquity, it is sufficient to point to the fact that it has an undisputed history for several hundred years; that during all that time, at least, it has quietly maintained itself in opposition to all hostile attempts to break it up, and that today it is stronger and in wider repute than ever before. These facts fully justify the assumption that there must be a vitality in the organization derived from principles of social and moral action, stronger than mere political forms, and broader than could rest upon mere nationality. Doubtless one of those principles, and a leading one, is the perfect equality of communion which the Order secures to its members. We are told that it teaches and practices, most rigidly, the grand precept of the "universal fatherhood of God, and the universal brotherhood of man," and that it limits its religious and political teachings and obligations to the inevitable deductions from that simple formula. That Freemasonry taught Christianity in secret, and behind a thick vail of mystery, so long as it was in antagonism to the spirit of the ages and the institutions by which it was surrounded, seems very probable, and now that this antagonism has in a great degree passed away in the presence of a progressive civilization, it is not difficult to appreciate the feeling which still prompts the brotherhood to cling to the Order, as an agency of select communion. The instinct of brotherhood is a universal and controlling impulse of human nature, and that impulse is the strength of Freemasonry, now that the grander principles of natural religion, upon which it was originally founded, have become sufficiently strong to maintain themselves openly before the world.

There is evidence sufficient to justify a strong belief that during the long and dark interval of Paganism, between Judaism and Christianity, the cardinal truths of religion were not lost, but were secretly taught. We know that startling analogies have been discovered to exist among nations which for indefinite ages have lost their communion with the rest of the world. We read that CONFUCIUS taught the "golden rule," the immortality of the soul, the existence of one God, and future rewards and punishments. Whether Masonry is the inheritor of this propagandism we will not pretend to say; but if not, then there are strong indications that it was modeled upon the ancient idea, and that it has its moral as well as its social uses growing out of and connected with it. Prominent Masonic writers inform us that the institution teaches the cardinal truths of religion, without sectarianism, and that it takes the Bible as the chart of its belief, making it the rule and guide of its faith and action, not only in religion but in matters of moral and social observance. If so, who shall say that Masonry has not its moral uses, independent of Church organizations, and auxiliary to the cause they serve? It certainly reaches a class which they cannot, or do not reach, and in a very different way. That its teachings are pure, and strictly in harmony with religion and good citizenship, is abundantly proved by the exalted opinions of eminent men, who have been and now are members of the Order, in this country and in Europe.

But it is chiefly in its social uses that Masonry finds its enduring strength. The moral element of its organization can be equally, if not better, served by purely religious institutions; but Masonry stands preëminent in its ministries of sympathy, charity and society. It makes itself most gratefully felt about the bed of sickness and death, cheering the sufferer with the consciousness "that another of the great family is near and feels." It is not to be supposed that the Order is in all things, and to every extent, what it professes to be, or what it should be; but every kindly and benevolent impulse and act which it suggests is a justification of the institution, which seeks to do as much good as the infirmities of human nature will permit it, and to do it in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

The Domestic Sphere.

Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM wrote a book some time ago, the main purpose of which was to prove the superiority of woman over man. The book in question, *Woman and Her Era*, contains not a little wisdom and subtlety of thought, which many have willingly overlooked because of their prejudice against its chief thesis. And yet that thesis itself includes enough truth to make it worthy of serious reflection. In certain respects woman *is* superior to man. She is superior, broadly speaking, in the same sense that an aristocracy is superior. That is to say, she is finer, softer, keener in perception, more delicate in sense, more scrupulous in almost every way than man. The rough attritions and hard practical work of life do not blunt and harden her as they do him, since she is not exposed to them. Of course, there are exceptions, but we speak of the sex in its average condition. We often hear of the virtues of an hereditary aristocracy; and no doubt they exist, although they are not by any means the exclusive heritage of aristocracies. Bravery, generosity, gentleness of manner and chivalrousness of feeling are commonly reckoned among the number. Perhaps these qualities are sometimes more apparent than real; but if we admit their existence, it is a nice question how far the bravery of one who has never known pain, the generosity of one who has never known want, or the gentleness of one who has never been crossed, is to be reckoned an extraordinary gift.

Now, man, for the most part, takes—and properly takes—the lion's share of the toil, the cuffs and the bruises of the world. He cannot, by any possibility, be the tender, shrinking, unsuspecting creature that woman is. If he were, he would not seek her to be what she is to him; nor would she care to have him. They are each, as has been a million times said, the complement of the other. By the existing social system, an equilibrium—a plan of mutual compensation—is sustained, and the machine, with some creaks and boggles, runs, on the whole, smoothly enough. But put the woman in the man's place—make her face the bitter strife, and take the hard knocks of life in its roughest out-of-door phases, and woman will no longer be what she is; her superiority as we now admit it to exist will disappear, and man will no longer seek her to be to him what she now is, or probably be willing as he now is to support her. He will say and feel that if she is to be in all respects his equal; if she is to be endowed with all the privileges and trusts that he has, let her, as he does, fight her own way. This is what the Woman's Rights Reformers are practically struggling to bring about, and the teaching of which, in particular instances, is working such incalculable mischief.

The battle of life with most men is a very hard one. Each day of it is a special strife that costs a certain amount of wear and tear, of exhaustion to the physical powers, of irritation to the nerves, of weariness to the spirit. The just relation of the sexes is such that when the man's chief task for the day is done the woman's most important duty begins. It is the business of the woman to make a happy and sunny home. Hard as modern reformers may work to teach her to shirk it, this is her prime office. There is no more doubt that the sun warms and fructifies the earth than that the average woman, by this means, can mould and shape the destiny of the average man. He comes into her hands when he is weakest, or, at least, most susceptible of softening influences. But if the woman has no strong sense of obligation at this juncture, if she is herself impatient and fretful, or absorbed in some pursuit which withdraws her from home, her really great opportunity in life is lost. It is not unimportant that considerations such as these should be borne in mind by those who are attempting to improve the education of women. Home accomplishments ought not to be neglected, for it is to be hoped there will always be some women left to prize them. The domestic instinct is not likely to be entirely obliterated from the female nature. There may be greater "fields" open for women—but there is no greater happiness, and no more legitimate sphere of usefulness to be found in any of them than a married woman may possess in her children and her home.

New-York as an Immigrant Port.

A strenuous effort is being made to divert immigration from this port to Boston, Baltimore, and Quebec. The authorities of Baltimore, it is said, have even circulated a pamphlet in Europe, setting forth the superiority of that city as an immigrant port, and of the Maryland railroads as affording accommodation for immigrant transportation. When it is considered that about thirty-three per cent. of the immigrants to this port remain in the State, and of these nearly one-half stay in the City of New-York, and that the actual value of each immigrant, as an addition to the material wealth and producing force of the country, is estimated at one thousand dollars, the reason of this solicitude to turn the tide to Baltimore becomes obvious at once. Foremost in support of this design are, of course, the steam-ship companies, always restive under our commutation tax, and the various railway lines which radiate from the cities named, and to which increased immigration means enlarged revenues. To say that last year one hundred thousand immigrants passed over the roads of this State, paying on an average ten dollars each, is to make only a moderate estimate. There are good reasons, therefore, why the ports and railroads of other sea-board States should look with envious eyes on the steady influx of foreign wealth to the City and State of New-York.

The arguments used by our competitors are chiefly threefold—the shorter ocean transit to the two northern cities, the lower tax which the immigrant indirectly pays, and which, in Boston at least, is remitted if he leaves the State within forty-eight hours after landing—and as claimed in the Baltimore circular, the superior accommodations of their railroads. That these arguments are not without effect is sufficiently proved by the fact that the immigration to Boston which was, in 1868, less than sixteen thousand, increased in 1869 to twenty-seven thousand, and will, it is thought, this year, amount to nearly fifty thousand.

If all that is thus advanced were true, there would still remain overwhelming inducements for the immigrant to land in New-York. For here he is met at the very outset with a care and protection which he finds nowhere else; his person and property are shielded from the harpies ever eager to prey on his inexperience or ignorance; and he is sent upon his way at the least possible expense of time or trouble. If he is sick, he finds open for him the finest of hospitals, with skillful physicians and careful nurses; if destitute or friendless, he is provided at once with employment, or with shelter and support until he can obtain suitable work. And all this he gets absolutely free of cost, not as an alms, but as a right, in fulfillment of a contract of which the head-money is the consideration. To this feature the New-York Emigrant Commission doubtless owes its success. It is not only self-supporting, but it can support the objects of its care, without wounding the self-respect essential to their future usefulness and integrity as citizens. Massachusetts treats her immigrants as paupers, to be relieved from the State charities, if need be, like other paupers, but if possible to be got rid of altogether. New-York, with a wiser discrimination, sees already in the alien the future citizen, and treats him in a manner becoming the country in which he has arrived.

For these reasons, therefore, the immigrant would consult his interest by landing here, even if the charges we have noticed were true. But they are not. The head-money charged at other ports is, to be sure, a trifle lower than ours, as it may well be, since it is purely a tax for the benefit of the State alone, and not, like ours, the virtual premium on a policy of health insurance for the benefit of the immigrant himself. Besides, the saving as well as the remission already noticed accrues to the steam-ship company, not to the passengers. Frequently, indeed, the emigrant, having paid his passage to New-York, including, of course, the New-York head-money, is landed at some other port, and so robbed of the protection and aid of our State Commission for which he has contracted. Nor are our State railroads, however much in this regard to be improved, inferior to any other in their immigrant accommodations, and they are certainly better than the Canada roads.

The authorities at Baltimore and Boston have forgotten that commerce and immigration go together, and so long as New-York is the mart for the one it will be the gateway for the other. But it is right that the immigrant should be told where his interest will be best regarded, and where the most generous reception awaits him.

Floating Hotels.

Mr. FISK's steamer, which is to carry passengers to Long Branch, is also to furnish them with meals and lodgings. It is to be, that is to say, a floating hotel. Floating churches have existed for many years, and on the Mississippi and elsewhere we have heard of floating theaters; but a vessel which offers to supply food and apartments, not to passengers only, but to all comers, is something new under the sun. The experiment once tried, it may occur to the proprietors of the *Great Eastern* to turn her to similar account. At present she seems of little use to anybody, except when a cable is to be laid. Securely moored off Long Branch, with suitable bridges and shifting platforms to make her easily accessible in all weathers and tides, the monster ship would make a hotel that would rival, if not surpass, any of its neighbors on *terra firma*. Balls, concerts, and other entertainments could be given with admirable effect on board; the airiness of the dormitories could be hardly attainable under other circumstances, and the mosquitoes—which theoretically never appear at Long Branch, but in practice are sometimes less obliging—would probably decline to cross salt water when they could banquet so richly on shore. The scene might be occasionally varied by getting under way in the night, so that passengers on waking would find themselves, let us say, off Cape Hatteras, or in some other exciting locality, famous for fighting or shipwreck. Such an enterprise as this would excite all adventurous spirits, and some one of our celebrated Commodores, who is also a capitalist, could hardly do better than to take the *Great Eastern* off the hands to which she seems as troublesome as a white elephant, and put her to the use we suggest, at Newport, Coney Island, or Long Branch.

The Spring Meeting.

Although racing cannot yet be said to be popular, and many Americans consider that the running as compared with the trotting turf, bear the same relation to each other as cricket to base-ball, there are signs each year of increased interest in the sport. The Spring meeting of the Jockey Club has certainly had many disadvantages to contend against. It was in the first place very imperfectly announced, and so little importance seemed to be attached to the meeting by those in charge, that it would not have been surprising had the public accepted the same estimate of the event. Then the weather has constantly discouraged attendance. Still some very good races have been unexpectedly run in the teeth of adverse circumstances, and the small numbers in attendance on each day. The decided show of interest, in spite of all the drawbacks, justifies our looking forward to more brilliant meetings notwithstanding. The elements have not been especially hard, upon the meeting—at least until yesterday. There have been several occasions, that of the Westchester Cup being one of them, when a drenching rain in the morning was suspended for a space long enough to allow the sport to be carried safely through, and the "cloud compeller" has gone briskly to work again directly after the running was over.

The presence of a great many ladies at the sports—and this again despite the gloomy weather—shows that they too have determined to sustain racing, and this fact will have a beneficial effect in popularizing future meetings. There are not a few who would like to see the racing of two-year olds altogether abolished; but this reform may be effected hereafter. The persistency with which the more prominent gentlemen of the Club follow up their favorite diversion, and the free-handed spirit exhibited by them in all that may improve stock and elevate the American Turf, are as decided this season as ever, and do much to strengthen belief in the permanent success of the enterprise. Jerome Park is certainly one of the loveliest of spots, and its charms have their full share in attracting the public to the meets of the Jockey Club. We are of opinion, however, that these gatherings will be more productive, in a pecuniary sense, when a little more pains are taken to attract the general public. An experienced and clever autocrat would conduct these affairs to much more profitable results than a council of gentlemen are likely to do, however well intentioned, or, in their individual capacity, however sagacious, the members may be.

Are the directors of some of our suburban railroads wise in permitting their conductors to resort to violence toward passengers? One would suppose that as a matter of business they would render their lines as little disagreeable as possible. The time will come when New-York City will have independent systems of communication, and then the outrages now so common will be remembered. Indignation meetings may be powerless at present, but they do undoubtedly create a strong public feeling the effects of which will be apparent some day. It will not always be possible for chartered companies to act like organized banditti.

Some of our Canadian neighbors are exercising themselves in a rather unnecessary manner about the duty of the United States in regard to the late Fenian "invasion." It is difficult to see what these gentlemen would have beyond what was effected by this Government in their behalf. The interposition of Union troops would have been improper before the commission of some overt act, and indeed might have roused a feeling along the border from which greater trouble might have arisen than actually was created. We on this side think we did our best for the Dominion people, and the complete collapse of the expeditions is a sufficient comment upon the measures taken by Gen. GRANT and the War Department. The probability, however, is that the complaints we hear of, chiefly at Montreal, proceed from some political motive in connection with future independence. At least, the scolding administered to Mr. THORNTON for thanking President GRANT looks like striking at the Imperial Government, and is, perhaps, intended to prove the existence of a desire to break loose from it. Why not say as much in plain English?

A recent chapter of events in Madeira forms curious reading, and may be regarded with sympathetic interest by politicians of a certain stripe in this and other American cities. There were elections to the Portuguese Cortes on May 3 and 4, and public feeling ran very high on the occasion. It was a contest between the Liberals and the priests, and the latter were apprehensive of defeat in the choice of Deputies. As it happens, the ballot-boxes are, in Madeira, usually kept in the churches, and the priests were accused of an intention to resort to ballot stuffing. The Liberals appointed inspectors to prevent this, but they were ordered out of the buildings. The final result was a riot, in which several persons were shot. Thus the recondite developments of electoral science extend over the globe, and the simple [illegible] of our ward corruptions repeat themselves, like other noteworthy facts in history.

There is no class which appeals more directly to our sympathies than the blind, and consequently no effort directed toward their happiness and well-being should be disregarded. Among [illegible] their lot less hard is that of teaching them to read by means of embossed alphabets. So far, however, these embossed books are far from perfect. They are large and expensive, and so are within the means of comparatively few. Dr. RUSS, Ex-Superintendent of the New-York Institute, proposes a phonetic embossed alphabet, which he thinks would answer every useful purpose. We do not offer any opinion as to its merits, that being the province of "experts." But his suggestion that an International Association for the blind be organized, and that a convention with that view be held in September, is deserving of attention in the proper quarters.

A well-known lecturer makes a successful point in one of his orations by saying that he has known a great many Christians who greatly resembled Jews, taking that word in its bad sense, and a great many Jews who were very good Christians, taking that word in its best sense. The behavior of the Turks in Constantinople to the Christians who have been made houseless by the fire at Pera, is, according to a cable telegram, strongly suggestive of this parallel, especially when taken in connection with what is conceded to be the unfriendly disposition of many sections of the Greek Church to those of different faith.

The irreconcilable spirit which made Red Republicans in Paris, Fenians in England and America, and revolutionists in Italy, appears to be chronic in its outbursts. It has passed from one country to another till it is now reported by cable to be disturbing the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL. Whatever be the varieties of motive which urge these various classes of belligerents, it is noticeable that they have a fatal agreement in choosing the wrong time for their demonstrations. If anything will retard the ultimate acquisition of Rome by the Italian Kingdom, and the consummation of the dreams of her Republicans, it is an attack upon the Government which is rapidly repairing her shattered finances and steadily extending the bases of her liberties. Such an outburst can only strengthen the military power, of which her King is all too fond, and draw tighter the cordon of foreign bayonets which protects Rome.

The fact has been stated without contradiction that three ships of war have been lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard ready for sea and are unable to proceed for want of men. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this is that our naval service is becoming unpopular both among sailors and landsmen. The depression of our mercantile marine has no doubt something to do with shutting up the source of supply, but causes must exist behind this which ought to be sought out and rectified. The prejudice against recruiting must be pretty strong that renders it impossible to procure a few hundreds of men about this City at present.

The changes which the new army bill proposes to effect in the status of our military officers are conceived in the same spirit as those lately reported for the navy. Compared with the overgrown armaments of Europe, our modest little complement of 30,000 men is a very infinitesimal burden, and is probably not more than can safely be kept as a nucleus of defense and a corps of general service on our frontier and Indian outposts. It is of the highest importance that the proper class of men should be attracted into the upper grades of the military profession, and unless due recognition both of service and ability is forthcoming, the supply of talent must always remain less than the necessities of the service demand.

The set-to in the East River yesterday afternoon between the boat of the Quarantine Commissioner and the schooner which had outrun her permit, was no doubt very amusing to on-lookers, and very exciting to the immediate combatants. For the dignity of all parties concerned, and the proper settlement of the questions in dispute, it were, however, to be wished that some other mode of arbitration had been formed than the ancient ordeal of battle. It is, to say the least of it, a somewhat grotesque spectacle to see a schooner unlading her cargo at a City quay, with all her anchors out for security, and her chain cables in requisition for the same purpose. The mercantile community of both Brooklyn and New-York is not a little interested in the due regulation of Quarantine charges; and since, apparently, the matter cannot be quietly adjusted, let some competent tribunal be applied to, and settle the rules beyond dispute.

The new Apportionment bill, now pending before the House, proposes to fix the number of Representatives in the next Congress under the census of 1870 at 300, estimating that the enumeration will show a population of between 40,000,000 and 41,000,000. This would make the ratio of representation about 133,333, instead of 127,000, as it now exists, under the census of 1860. It may be interesting to note the progress of our population, as shown by the several apportionments. The first census (1790) showed 3,929,827 people, and the ratio of representation was fixed at 33,000. This was not changed until 1810, when it was increased to 35,000. In 1830 it was raised to [illegible]; in 1840 to 70,680; in 1850 to 93,423, and in 1860 to 127,000.

Removal of the Wounded by the Late Railroad Accident in Vermont.

TROY, June 11.—The *Times* has a special telegram from Rutland, Vt., which says that last evening at 4½ a special train having on board E. FOSS, engineer, GEORGE KINNEY, fireman, W. J. HOWARD, express agent, B. F. KETCHUM, passenger, Brandon, Vt.; Mr. HOUGHTON, passenger, Middlebury, Vt., and WILLIAM PRICE, passenger, Boston, wounded in the late railroad disaster at Summit station, left there for Rutland. The sufferers were laid on beds in the bottom of the cars. The engine, without the usual rattling, banging noise, under control of its engineer, moved off slowly, almost in silence. Two hours were occupied in reaching Rutland, a distance of seventeen miles. At Rutland a space in the depot had to be roped off to keep back the crowd of mourning friends, while Messrs. FOSS, KINNEY and HOWARD, stretched on beds, their faces covered with handkerchiefs and looking as if life was almost extinct in them, were taken off, and slowly, with crowds following, were conveyed to their homes. Here the train was divided, one portion moving off slowly, again toward Brandon and Middlebury, on the Rutland and Burlington Road, to leave Messrs. KETCHUM and HOUGHTON at their homes; the other portion taking the Rutland and Washington Road for Salem, N. Y., and Cambridge, with the wounded for these points. Only one is left at the Summit unable to be removed.

Ship-carpenters' Strike in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, June 10.

The carpenters employed in the steam-boat and ship-yards of this city are on a strike. On Monday, about noon, they waited upon their employers and demanded an increase of wages. The regular price paid in the yards for months past has been $3 per day, but the workmen demanded an additional fifty cents. The employers declined to accede to the request and the result is that work in the yards is entirely suspended. The proprietors claim that during the ruling high prices of the war the wages never exceeded $3 50 per day; and taking into consideration the great decline in everything since then, $3 per day is a very large premium on what was then considered exorbitant prices. The men, on the other hand, hold that a greater amount of work is expected from them, and that $3 per day has been found insufficient to support their families. The men have expressed a determination to fight the matter to the bitter end, and the proprietors are equally unyielding. The result will probably be a "long strike," and through it a vast amount of steam-boat work, now on the stocks, will be impeded.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusements of the Week.

"Fernande" has created without question what it is popular to call the "sensation" of the past week. Notwithstanding the predictions of people who thought it was too late in the season for any new play to make a decided impression, the doubts of others who thought that by a certain rule of dramatic rotation nothing ought to succeed at this theater directly after a success like that of "Frou Frou," and the apprehensions of a third class lest the dramatic pabulum of M. VICTORIEN SARDOU might fail to please the fastidious taste of the New-York public, "Fernande" has gained something very like a histrionic triumph. Mr. DALY has shown himself a clever tactician. He has left no stone unturned to prevent the heat, the emptiness of the town, the prognostications of the croakers, either or all, from checkmating him. He has placed "Fernande" on the stage of the Fifth-avenue Theater in a manner that, considering what a bandbox of a place that stage is, is little short of wonderful. His scenic artist has admirably performed what was intrusted to him. His *chef d'orchestre* has displayed characteristic tact and delicacy in fulfilling his share of the labor. And, finally, the drama is so evenly well acted that the general effect is charmingly harmonious. Miss MORANT has made a hit in *Clotilde*, as we have already recorded. Miss AGNES ETHEL is better in *Fernande* than in any part we have seen her attempt. Messrs. HARKINS, CLARKE and LEWIS are most acceptable in their several characters, and even such minor sketches as the keeper of the gambling-house and the soubrette *Therese* are excellently depicted. Our eulogies must perforce end, we regret to say, with a full recognition of the artistic merits of this representation. With a few slight exceptions, the translaters and adapters have done their work capitally. But the work itself is open to grave censure. The lesson conveyed by "Fernande" is one that we cannot regard as wholesome. If "Frou Frou" was immoral, as there were not lacking many to insist, "Fernande" is much more so. There cannot be a doubt, to speak plainly, that the immorality of this drama, which is of rather a novel sort, was the mainspring of its Parisian success. Undoubtedly, M. SARDOU is clever; we may even admit him to be a dramatic Balzac; but as undoubtedly "Fernande," without its piquant chief feature, would not have thronged the Gymnase as it has, or, we apprehend, would it have the career which, if we mistake not, it is evidently entering upon in New-York. We hold it a duty to express this opinion and this inference respecting "Fernande," while conceding that, however journalistic criticism may affect public opinion, it may frequently in such cases have little adverse influence upon public action. It may, indeed, be true that within certain limits the more a play is pronounced of evil tendency the more will the public flock to see it; but even were this a demonstrated fact instead of a plausible hypothesis, it would hardly absolve the critic from the obligation to record his honest convictions....While Mr. BROUGHAM's drama of "The Red Light" was being acted at Wallack's Theater, where it proved extremely attractive during the whole week, the first performance of "Not Guilty" was occurring at Niblo's Theater, in presence of a very demonstrative audience. The piece, as we declared on the morrow, won what we may designate as a Summer success. It needs, in other words, no very close attention—we are pretty sure, indeed, that a careful examination into its literary merits would be fatal to its chances of existence—but it pleases by its general animation, by the variety of its incidents, and by its pictorial qualities. The plot of "Not Guilty" we shall therefore not recapitulate, since so small a share of interest would be found in its perusal. An opinion less severe as to the propriety of such a rehearsal was expressed, it is true, at the close of the first night, when numerous mishaps, almost all of a very amusing nature, interfered with sober reflection on the adventures of the hero. But the excellent renderings that have followed have by no means proven the worth of the dramatist's story. As a vehicle for exhibiting some good acting, much effective military maneuvring, a great deal of bright scenery, and a liberal allowance of music, however, it is to be classed among the best pieces of its order. The most praiseworthy acting, let us note, is done by Messrs. FAWCETT, MACKAY and MORTON, and by Mrs. C. WALCOT, Jr., while the pictures are from the quick and effective brush of Mr. VOEGTLIN, and the music has been written and selected by Signor OPERTI, who has restored the orchestra of the house to its pristine rank by resuming the baton. The work is announced for nightly repetition....No event of even ordinary interest has called for note at any other house but the three places of amusement above referred to. Tuesday, however, (the theater being closed to-morrow,) the production at Booth's of Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS' drama of "The Huguenot" will demand notice. To-morrow a change of bill at the Olympic will bring before the frequenters of that theater Mrs. JAMES S. OATES and her associate artists in "The Daughter of the Regiment," and in a miscellaneous programme....At the Grand Opera House, this evening, the second grand Sunday concert of the season is to be given. Mr. MARETZEK's full orchestra will co-operate, and solo performances by Miss NULLY PIERIS, Mme. VARIAN-HOFFMAN, Signor RANDOLFI, and the HESS children will be heard.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

The preparations for the Beethoven Festival are now wholly completed and no grounds exist for the slightest doubt that the first concert will be commenced punctually at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. The Coliseum being in readiness for an audience yesterday, a tour of inspection enabled the privileged visitors to arrive at a decision favorable to its absolute fitness for the grand concerts of which it is to be the scene. The spacious floor is covered with substantial seats, on which 11,000 spectators will find accommodation after entrance through passage-ways and relatively lengthened strolls through aisles of sufficient breadth to dispel, after a glance at them, all thought as to a possibility of experiencing discomfort in reaching or in occupying them. At the extremity of the building, facing the broad stage, has been erected a gallery whereupon 3,000 persons will find seats. From all points the view of the artists is excellent, while the acoustic qualities of the place seem admirable. The organ is now installed, and awaits the master touch. Five hundred music stands stud the platform, and will be looked upon by as many musicians on Monday evening. A battery of twelve guns will then be in position outside the Coliseum, and its voice under electric control of the orchestra within. The novelty of the affair, the unquestionable talent of the performers concerned, and a recollection of the impression wrought by the grandeur of the renderings at the Boston Festival last year, will surely crowd the edifice, vast as it is. The list of singers we have already printed, and have given estimates of the strength of the instrumental and choral forces. We now add to the record of incidents and announcements preliminary to the festival the programme of the first concert. It is arranged as follows:

PART I.

1. "Symphony in C Minor," (the entire work) ... Beethoven
Conductor ... Carl Bergmann
2. Aria and Chorale. "Inflammatus," (Stabat Mater) ... Rossini
Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Chorus, Organ and Great Orchestra.
Conductor ... Max Maretzek
3. Madrigal. "Since First I Saw Your Face" ... Thos. Ford, 1608
New-Jersey Harmonic Society.
Conductor ... W. F. Sherwin
4. Grand Chorale. "Thanks be to God," (Elijah) ... Mendelssohn
Chorus, Organ and Orchestra.
Conductor ... Dr. James Pech
5. Patriotic Hymn. "The Star-Spangled Banner." By Artists, Chorus, Orchestra, Organ and Artillery.
Conductor ... Mr. P. S. Gilmore

PART II.

1. Grand Overture. "Oberon." ... C. M. Von Weber
Orchestra.
Conductor ... Carl Rosa
2. Part Song. "Voice of Spring." ... Mendelssohn
New-Jersey Harmonic Society.
Conductor ... W. F. Sherwin
3. Aria with Cornet Obligato. "Let the Bright Seraphim." (Messiah.) ... Handel
Mme. Parepa-Rosa and Mr. M. Arbuckle.
4. Grand Chorus. "Hallelujah." (Messiah.) ... Handel
Choral Societies, Organ and Orchestra.
Conductor ... Dr. James Pech

ARION SOCIETY.

The Arion Singing Society intended to hold

...first Summer-night's festival of the season at the Terrace Garden, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, last night. The intention was defeated, however, by the unfavorable weather, and no singing was heard. A goodly number of members of the Society and their ladies assembled in the garden, were fortunate, under the circumstances, in the presence of Mr. Henry Mollenhauer's Band. The next Summer-night's festival of the Society will be held on June 26.

Domestic Notes.

Among the passengers by the *Ville de Paris*, yesterday, was Mr. Max Strakosch, who returns to the United States, preceding Mlle. Nilsson by a fortnight, toward Sept. 1....Mr. J. A. Dawson, a pupil of the Brussels Conservatory and a pianist of undoubted merit, is just returned to this City after a very successful tour throughout Louisiana. The *Picayune*, of New-Orleans, of June 4, remarks concerning Mr. Dawson's farewell concert in that city, that it was attended by a large and brilliant audience, and that the performances of the young artist elicited enthusiastic plaudits....Miss Minnie Wells, the lion-tamer, gave performances last week at the Boston Theatre....."The Octoroon" is to be acted at the Boston Museum, to-morrow....Mr. E. L. Davenport was last week at Selwyn's, and "The Lancers" and their original interpreters succeed him at the same house to-morrow....Tuesday, Miss Kate Reignolds acts in "Frou Frou," in Auburn....The Boston papers awake our envy by the announcement that the steam fan which is nightly run there serves to keep an enjoyable freshness in the auditorium, and really makes the theater the coolest place of entertainment in the city."....Mr. J. T. Raymond is about to reappear at the California Theater, in San Francisco....Mrs. Richings-Bernard and her company were last week in Philadelphia....Mr. Jefferson was last week at the Walnut-street Theater....Mr. Frank Mayo is reported in Sacramento....Miss Laura Keene is said to be writing a book concerning the stage....The Russian troupe sings this week in Milwaukee....The Springfield (Mass.) papers chronicle the financial, musical and social success of their two days' jubilee last week....Mlle. Canissa, Herr Habelman, and a full troupe were still doing opera bouffe in German, in Chicago, last week....A musical festival occurred last week in New-Bedford, and was participated in by an orchestra of thirty-four members and by a chorus 340 strong....The emphatic success of Miss Adelaide Phillips and of Mr. J. Levy is announced by the San Francisco papers....Mr. John T. Ford announces his positive intention to build an opera-house in Fayette-street, near Eutaw-street, in Baltimore....The New-Orleans *Times* records the elopement and marriage of Señor Juan Salcedo with Señorita Josefina Filomeno....Mr. Alexander Henderson, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. W. B. Cahill and numerous associates, departed yesterday for San Francisco, where they will appear, to-morrow week, at the California Theater....The Philadelphia *Bulletin* promises one or two Beethoven concerts, ad uniform plorum of the great composer....Miss Laura Keene is about to act in St. Paul....The Saengerfest building in Cincinnati has been completed. It is located at the south-west corner of Thirteenth and Elm streets. It will seat 10,000 spectators, 1,200 singers and an orchestra of 300 performers. Choral and instrumental music, and solo performances by Herr Kotta, violinist, and Herr Walter, are to constitute the programme of the festival....Mr. Stewart Robson acts to-morrow at the Holliday-street Theater, in Baltimore.

The Foreign Stage.

MR. GILBERT'S NEW BURLESQUE.

The *Daily News* thus refers to Mr. Gilbert's new burlesque at the Charing Cross Theater: "A new burlesque has been rendered, the legendary portion being from the pen of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the musical from that of Mr. F. Clay. 'The Gentleman in Black'—for such is the title of the piece—is best described as one of the famous Bab Ballads dramatized. It exhibits the same quaint humor, the same love for perverse involutions, the same finish and point, which characterize those essentially original productions. The scene opens in a small German village, where the belle is about to be united to the 'first villager,' when the approach is announced of a wicked Baron, who is as bewitching as he is bad. He pays court to the fair peasant, and she, to tease her lover, pretends to encourage his suit. In his jealousy the poor young villager wishes he could change places with the Baron. 'The Gentleman in Black' appears opportunely, and offers to grant him the fulfillment of his wish for a month, which he is enabled to do, because the Baron, enraged at the repulse he has just received from the pretty peasant, wishes that he could change places with his fortunate, if humble, rival. The exchange of souls is affected, and how comically it works, and what confusion it creates, those who are acquainted with the ingenious humors of the Bab Ballads will easily conceive. The difficulties of the situation are heightened when, in the second act, the wicked spirit of the Baron, inhabiting the peasant's body, induces the guileless soul of the peasant, residing in the Baron's frame, to believe that they were both babies together, nursed by the peasant's mother, and that the baronial babe was changed for the peasant infant in a fit of jealousy. Further complications hence arise, and the Baron's wickedness seems likely to triumph, when suddenly an edict from the Imperial Court changes the date from the 'Old Style' to the New, in consequence of which the month for which the Gentleman in Black had undertaken the transposition is brought abruptly to an end in a fortnight, and all ends happily. The 'legend' was very favorably received by a crowded house, which encored several of the songs, and when the curtain fell, called the author, the composer, and the principal artists before the curtain."

STRAY NOTES.

The inauguration of the statue of Ponsard, the dramatist, had taken place at his native town of Vienne, on the Rhone. Prince Napoleon, whose presence had been announced, disappointed the visitors, and still more the natives. The fête brought strangers enough to fill all the hotels in the town to overflowing. M. Emile Augier was the principal speaker at the banquet, which was attended by a great many Paris dramatists and journalists. In the evening scenes from Ponsard's principal plays—"Charlotte Corday," "Horace and Lydie," and "Lucrece" were performed—some of the characters being taken by the actors who had originally represented them at the Theatre Francais....Our exchanges contain the sad news of the death of Mr. Richard Saker, a light comedian well known to Edinburgh audiences, who expired through the bursting of a blood-vessel. Mr. Saker was twenty-eight years of age....A young violinist from Holland, Herr de Graan, has made a promising *début* at the new Philharmonic Concerts in London. He has a very pure, clear tone, and unusual facility of execution. Considerable refinement was observable in his rendering of Spohr's popular concerto "In Modo di Scena Cantante," and he executed variations by Paganini with brilliancy and correctness. A certain coldness in his manner may disappear with time....Mr. Ben Webster, Jr.'s version of "Frou Frou" has been replaced at the St. James' Theater by the edition of the same piece written by Mr. Daly. Miss Harewood appeared as *Frou Frou*, and Miss Sarah Thorne as *Louise*. Fresh costumes had been specially provided from Paris....Mr. Bellew has been reading *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* at the Rotunda, Dublin....Miss Glyn (Mrs. Dallas) will leave England for Australia by the overland mail early in July to fulfill an engagement entered into with Mr. Coppin....M. Félicien David's "Lalla Rookh" is about to be revived in Paris, with Mlle. Dalti, the new prima donna, as the heroine....M. R. Felix intends making a joint-stock affair of the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, Paris. He proposes to raise a capital of 60,000 francs in shares....M. Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon" and Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" are now both in preparation at Drury Lane. Much curiosity will doubtless be excited by the production of one of Wagner's operas, which have been so frequently promised and postponed in London....M. Bagier, director of the Italiens, Paris, proposes during his next season to play French operas in French, and Italian opera, on alternate nights. If this arrangement be carried out, the house will be opened six nights in the week....The *Musical Standard* says: "We are able to state, upon undoubted authority, that so far from 'Hezekiah,' the new oratorio by Hugo Pierson, being abandoned, the reverse is the fact, and that the composer has been for some time engaged upon it."

...Mrs. Stirling, the popular actress, has lost the sight of her left eye. Her medical attendant fears that she will lose her sight entirely.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Emigration Movement and its Influence—The Illegality of Lotteries—Church Reform—Mr. Disraeli's Religion—Marriage with a Wife's Sister—A University Frolic—Decline of the London Press—Death of a Refugee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

The emigration movement has created, in England, an unusual interest in the colonies. Each one has its books, pamphlets and advocates; and each is the El Dorado of the emigrating Briton. Peace now reigns in New-Zealand, we are told, and this peace has come of the withdrawal of the regular army. As long as there were ten thousand British troops in New-Zealand there was trouble with the natives. Twenty-five years ago the great Maori warrior, Hongi Ika, on his death-bed, made the following speech to his tribe:

"Children and friends, pay attention to my last words. After I am gone be kind to the missionaries; be kind also to the other Europeans; welcome them to the shore, trade with them, protect them, and live with them as one people; but if ever there should land on this shore a people who wear red garments, who do no work, who neither buy nor sell, and who have always arms in their hands, then be aware that these are a people called soldiers, a dangerous people, whose only occupation is war. When you see them, make war against them. Then, oh my children, be brave! then, oh friends, be strong! Be brave that you may not be enslaved, and that your country may not become the possession of strangers."

And the expedition to the Red River settlement will attract attention to the vast region which is destined not many years hence to be the home of so many millions. The Government has guaranteed £1,000,000 for roads in New-Zealand. It may well do as much for a road to the Red River, if there is any idea of keeping that great territory. The Fenian news is considered so utterly mythical that it passes like a tale that is told. Fenians are arrested in London. Two were taken this week with a lot of revolvers from Birmingham. But Fenians in the heart of North America! Those who have maps look at them, and then Fenians in the moon would alarm them quite as much.

ILLEGALITY OF LOTTERIES.

The attention of Parliament has been once more invited to the illegal practice of having lotteries for charitable and religious purposes. Some of the prizes offered by the Irish lotteries are very tempting, such, for example, as a hamper of the best wine, a chest of black tea, a case of the best brandy, a barrel of the best sugar, a highly-bred pony, a gallon of Irish whisky, a cottage and home forever, with a little garden, to which some add a pig. A carriage and pair of horses is found to be a great attraction. The members were well enough disposed to put a stop to these lotteries, but each one remembered that he would be called upon to assist in his own parish at a bazaar, which always ends in a lottery or raffle, and that sauce for the Popish goose is sauce for the Protestant gander. There is a great need for a Royal Commission to ascertain precisely what and how much gambling ought to be permitted. The Court of Bankruptcy has allowed claims to the amount of many thousands of gambling debts, bets on races, against the estates of the late Marquis of Hastings and the Duke of Newcastle, and Parliament adjourns every year for the greatest gambling event in England—the Derby. I should like to see it come together the next day and pass a bill against a charity raffle. It is bad enough to see a hundred policemen guarding the course at the Derby, and then on their way home arresting boys for pitching coppers!

CHURCH REFORM.

Mr. Cowper Temple, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Lord Lyttleton and Sir J. D. Coleridge are mentioned as the promoters of a new Church Reform Association, having for its objects the introduction of parish councils, in which laymen will have a voice and a vote on alterations of the services; the abolition of clerical subscription, which would be the virtual repeal of the thirty-nine articles; the admission of persons in holy orders to civil employments; the disuse of the Athanasian Creed; permitting persons not in orders to preach; superannuation of clergy; revision of the translation of the Bible, and more elastic arrangements generally.

MR. DISRAELI'S RELIGION.

The *Church Times*, in its second notice of *Lothair*, gives copious extracts, and winds up with the following remarks by way of personal application:

"A couple of years ago the *Church Times* clung to the belief that the author of *Lothair* was a good Catholic, and that he then sacrificed himself at the shrine of supposed political exigencies. We dare say he has long repented the useless step, and we have no desire to draw out the skeleton from the cupboard in the midst of the literary triumph which may well make up for many a political defeat. We would gladly believe that one who so thoroughly appreciates the advantages and the attractions of Catholicism has not altogether surrendered himself to the Irish Protestantism which, it may be in the scorn of his heart, he once endeavored to turn into a political weapon. We trust it may be so. We would not willingly think that the man who wrote *Sybil* and has now written *Lothair* would leave posterity under the conviction that, knowing the light, he has deliberately shunned its power."

And that is what a man gets by writing a No-Popery novel. "A good Catholic" with the *Church Times* means, in England, a High Ritualist Anglican. The 'verts who have gone over to Rome—Newman, Manning and the rest—"acting upon the delusion that they were 'returning to the unity of the Church,' have really cut themselves off from it, when they forsook that portion of the vineyard in which the providence of God placed them." If they had been born at Calais, instead of at Dover, it would have been different; or at Cork, perhaps, since the Irish Church disestablishment. But how is it in America, where "the providence of God" seems to have placed people every which way!

MARRIAGE WITH A WIFE'S SISTER.

A man may not marry his wife's sister. The Lords have defeated the bill to allow them to do so—77 to 73. That is a rather narrow margin on which to keep so many people in a state of concubinage and illegitimacy. Change three votes and they would all have become legitimate. Three votes and Her Majesty's signature were wanted to make—goodness knows how many—honest women. But here is a case: Some time ago a man married his deceased wife's sister. After a while he tired of her, and the marriage being no marriage in law, left her, and married somebody else. But if this bill had passed, the sister-in-law would have become his legal wife and the other not—but he could not, I suppose, have been tried for bigamy. So you see that there are difficulties. All transitions are painful. Wives' sisters must emigrate or wait a little longer. The three Lords, spiritual or temporal, are sure to die next Winter, and the new crop don't care who we marry.

A UNIVERSITY FROLIC.

A few years ago a traditional frolic among the officers of the British Army—the annoyance of one who had just joined his corps by smashing his furniture and robbing him of his valuables—led to a serious quarrel, a prosecution, and the suppression of the custom by the army authorities. Just now a university frolic, having come to its worst, is likely to get mended. The other night several valuable marble busts and statues were taken by a party of students from the library of Christ Church, and set up around one of the public squares. To carry on the lark, another party, in a spirit of generous emulation, built a bonfire and reduced the whole of them to lime. The money loss is so great that the friends of one of the persons implicated have offered twenty-five thousand dollars toward repairing damages—but the loss is really irreparable. No money can restore a portrait bust or an ideal statue. The fault of such a piece of vandalism is not alone with those who have committed it, and who, it is said, have fled, some as far as to Paris, but in the governing body, which must have tolerated a long series of lesser outrages.

DECLINE OF THE LONDON PRESS.

A very curious article has appeared in the *Economist*, a London weekly devoted to financial topics, on the daily newspapers of the great metropolis:

"The daily Press," it asserts, "is decidedly and visibly losing influence, vigor and circulation. The number of daily papers published in London declines, their proprietors are less energetic, and the regard of the mass of the people for their opinions daily tends to diminish. Of the first fact any of our readers can judge easily for themselves. Two papers, the *Star* and the morning *Pall Mall Gazette*, have died within the year, and four within the last few years; and no civilized capital has now so few daily journals as this enormous city. There are but six morning papers in all; two of these, the *Advertiser* and the *Post*, are supposed to be supported mainly by class connections of a somewhat artificial kind; and of the remainder two are believed, probably without justice, almost to monopolize popular appreciation. The total circulation of them all is certainly not equal to a third of the circulation an observer would predicate for them, and is probably not equal to half that of the Paris or New-York Press."

The decaying energy of the proprietors is said to be not less apparent.

"Only two journals have anything like a good foreign staff; only one seems to have a provincial staff of any kind, and the telegraph-wire is almost unused. Of municipal news there is next to nothing—of county news, nothing at all unconnected with imperial politics. In the whole London Press there is not so much as a letter from Scotland, while Manchester might be almost on the verge of civil war without London knowing that anything had occurred in Manchester. In fact, to describe plainly a fact long commented on in society, London newspapers are in most departments badly done—do not contain the information their readers desire, and would give money to obtain."

As to influence—

"The entire London Press, even when unanimous, is frequently defeated, and often advises action which the House of Commons, pressed by other influences, declines altogether to indorse."

The Provincial Press is said to be improving in character and circulation, and correspondingly in influence. News reaches all points simultaneously by telegraph, and the local paper gives at 7 in the morning, the same news, with matters of local interest, that arrives from London several hours later. According to my taste, the London Press is too much bound up in its old traditions. To have a fixed number of leaders, all a column or more in length, no matter what the subject, is a very procrustean absurdity. If a subject can be well treated in ten lines, why give it twenty? I believe that a paper in which every topic should be awarded a space in exact proportion to its importance and the public interest, on the rule of supply and demand, and with entire independence in form and style of all traditions, would have a wonderful success. It would require a million or so to try the experiment, but I believe it would be a good investment. One of the difficulties is managing a paper owned by a company. Mr. Dicey has just tried it on the *News*. He was engaged with a very liberal salary, full control and a year's notice on either side. But he found himself at work for twelve proprietors, each with his own pet hobby, on which he wanted a leader every day. As there cannot be more than three, or, at most, four full leaders, two-thirds of the proprietors had a daily disappointment. The end was that Mr. Dicey resigned peremptorily in three months without notice, and left Mr. Hill, his leading leader writer, to satisfy as best he could his proprietary duodecemvirate.

DEATH OF A REFUGEE.

The newspapers have announced the death of poor Harro-Harring. This distinguished author and refugee, who was banished from France and Russia, and was, as he believed, dogged everywhere by Russian spies, was persuaded by his friends some years ago to take refuge in the Isle of Jersey, where brandy is cheap and the climate salubrious. He went; Mazzini allowed him a pound a week, and other revolutionists and conspirators subscribed enough to make him comfortable. He was seventy-one years old, and might have lived until he was ninety but for Mrs. Stowe's unfortunate attack upon the memory of Lord Byron. Harro-Harring was his bosom friend; as he was that of Margaret Fuller, and many other persons of exalted character and genius. He fought with Byron for the freedom of Greece, but Mrs. Stowe was too much for him. He ate the phosphorus off a box of lucifers, and then stabbed himself in the breast with a stiletto.

MONADNOCK.

YALE.

The University Nine—The Crews—New Buildings—Fine-Art Exhibition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, June 11, 1870.

The clerk of the weather ought to have some good reasons for his apparent aversion to allowing the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Yale University nine to meet in friendly contest on the base-ball ground. Twice has that officious functionary suffered the red-hosed gentry to come to the City of Elms, pay for their board, and expenses to the place, smoke cigars innumerable, and then, at the last moment, overcast the heavens and send down a drenching rain. A year ago a match game was to have been played between these two clubs, but Jupiter Pluvius interfered, and today the same unfriendly divinity caused an indefinite postponement of the anticipated game. Particular interest was attached to the intended contest, since the Red-Stockings had but lately defeated the Harvard nine by a score of 46 to 15, and all were anxious to see how the achievements of the Yale nine would compare with this score, in order to have some indication as to how the Collegiate nines would stand in their annual contest. But the rain would come down, despite the beseeching and imploring glances cast heavenward by hundreds of upturned faces, belonging to students, hackmen, horse-car conductors and ragged urchins possessed of a base-ball turn of mind.

THE YALE NINE.

The Yale University nine, which will meet the Harvards at New-Haven, July 4, has been unfortunate in the games it has played thus far this season, having been beaten by the Athletics and the Fordham nine. The names of the members and their positions are: Buck, center field; Chapman, third base; Richards, first base; Bentley, catcher; Payson, second base; McCutchen, short stop, (and Captain;) Day, right field; Thomas, pitcher; Deming, left field. They are strong in fielding but lack strength in batting, and have a new pitcher and catcher. They have a plucky little Captain, however, and he speaks very hopefully of their prospects. The Harvard University nine consists of: Eustis, right field; Wells, center field; Perrin, first base; Bush, catcher; Austin, short stop; Goodwin, pitcher; Reynolds, third base; White, second base; Thorpe, left field. They are heavy at the bat and field well, but are hardly as strong a nine as that of last year. The Yale nine need practice, but the restrictive action of the Faculty, prohibiting them from playing out-of-town matches, limits their field of operations. Next Friday they play the Mutuals; June 25, the Chicago nine; July 2, the Lowells, and July 4, the Harvards.

THE BOAT CREWS.

Next to base-ball, boating is the engrossing subject in the college world. The University crew, as formed, consists of Messrs. Bone, (stroke,) Coonley, Cushing, Swayne, Hemingway and Parsons (bow.) They are a much lighter crew than Yale has generally sent to Lake Quinsigamond, but there was evidently need of some change, in order to turn the tide of defeat setting so strongly against them. The men row twice a day, and are followed by a steam-tug, on which their "coach" is stationed, with such boating enthusiasts as are willing to pay fifteen cents apiece to obtain a short sail. The Freshman crew, which will row the Harvard Freshmen at Worcester, consists of Messrs. Flagg, (stroke,) McCook, Davenport, Day, Brown, Adee, (bow.) They pull about forty-two strokes to the minute, and defeated the University crew not long since. Next Saturday the Yale and Harvard Scientific crews will compete on Lake Saltonstall. The Yale crew has only been in training about ten days.

THE BUILDINGS.

The foundations for another new building have been laid, and the work of tearing down Divinity College to make room for it is being rapidly pushed forward. "Divinity" is one of the most recent of the College buildings, having been erected in 1830. The new building, which runs along Elm-street, is called the Durfee Dormitory, and will cost about $100,000, the entire amount of which is given by the young gentleman whose name the building bears, and who is a recent graduate of the institution. It is four stories high, built of stone, ... by 40 feet, and will contain ten suites of rooms, parlor and two bedrooms on each floor. Mr. R. Sturgis is the architect, as he likewise is of the Farnam Dormitory, which is almost ready for occupancy. It is a handsome brick building, with stone facings, heated by hot water and with gas, bath-rooms, and "all the modern improvements." Its cost will not fall far short of $100,000, most of which sum was given to the College by Mr. Farnam, of New-Haven. The Theological building, costing $125,000, is a strange-looking structure, no description of which would give an adequate idea of its appearance. R. M. Hunt was its architect. In erecting the new buildings on the College grounds the quadrangle plan has been adopted as the most economical, so the buildings all turn their backs upon New-Haven's worthy citizens. The Street Art School, the Peabody Museum, the Memorial Chapel and Alumni Hall will be situated in the angles of the quadrangle when it is completed, the sides being taken up with dormitories, recitation-rooms, &c., while the inner court will form a capital "play-ground." It is useless, however, to speculate on the probable time when all the improvements will be perfected. Certainly more enterprise, effort, energy, business skill and promptness, than have been displayed hitherto seem necessary to accomplish much before the millennium. Of other new buildings, Psi Upsilon has just moved into its very handsome hall, made of Philadelphia brick and light free-stone, while the Kingsley Trust Association are erecting what will be a substantial and handsome building of Ohio stone, trimmed with North River blue-stone.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.

By way of general news, the opening exhibition of the Fine Art School, last Wednesday evening, was a great success. No finer paintings have ever been exhibited in this State. F. E. Church has his "Damascus," "Niagara" and "Twilight in the Wilderness" on exhibition, and these superb paintings were never seen to better advantage. D. Huntington sends "Sowing the Word," and a striking picture, "Philosophy and Christian Art." F. H. De Haas exhibits "Ruins of Goener Castle" and the "Beach at West Hampton." Bierstadt has two gems—"Sunset" and a "Landscape." Hart has "A Glimpse at Cayuga Lake;" Gifford "The Wood Road;" J. F. Weir his "Gun Foundry" and "The Culprit Fay," one of the most striking pictures by this artist. E. Leutze is represented by "The Iconoclast;" W. H. Beard by "Ducks" and "The Darndest Woodchuck ever I See." Griswold, Trumbull, Gray, Thompson, Durand, E. Johnson, Shattuck, Kensett and other artists are well represented. The pictures are loaned from some of the best collections in the country; Messrs. M. O. Roberts, R. Hoe, H. Farnam, C. Butler, W. Phelps, and many others, generously contributing.

COLLEGE PRIZES.

To branch off from art a little abruptly, the Townsend premiums to the Senior Class have just been awarded to the six best writers. The fortunate recipients are Messrs. J. W. Andrews, of Columbus, Ohio; Geo. Chase, Portland, Me.; W. C. Gulliver, Galesburg, Ill.; C. S. Shephard, Dansville, N. Y.; Thomas J. Gibney, Brooklyn; H. B. Mason, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Gulliver is also the class orator, and Mr. Mason is the class poet. The Juniors are busy getting ready for Presentation week, which, with its round of gayety and fun, its merry scenes and its sad ones, and the numerous bright stranger faces it brings to New-Haven, is looked forward to by all as the great College Carnival.

H. W. B.

VENEZUELA.

Valencia Taken by Guzman Blanco—Martinez Falls Back on Porto Cabello and Surrenders the Town—Interference of the Commander of a German War Steamer, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTO CABELLO, Tuesday, May 24, 1870.

Gen. Martinez, one of Monagas' staff, who held Valencia against Guzman Blanco, has been compelled to evacuate, and has fallen back on this place much to the surprise of its inhabitants. It was considered doubtful that he could hold the town, and in order to prevent bloodshed, the people suggested by petition to him to give it up, to which Martinez consented, and withdrew his troops, partly to the castle and partly on board two of the Government steamers which were lying in port at the time. Guzman Blanco's forces marched on the 21st into the town and took possession of the same. Martinez and the General commanding the insurgent troops failing to adjust their differences, the former resorted to a brisk fire on the town from the castle, by which property on the sea-board will suffer considerably. Through the intervention of the commander of the German gunboat *Meteor*, which recently arrived, an armistice was finally brought about. A boat has been dispatched to the Government at Laguayra, under convoy of the German commander, with dispatches to ascertain whether they shall capitulate. In the meantime the foreign Consuls have united in protesting against a further bombardment, and having heard of the arrival of a foreign war steamer, have sent up a request to the foreign Ministers at the capital to send her here for the protection of their interests, and to remonstrate against any further firing upon the defenseless town of Porto Cabello.

Señor Jose Hernandez, President of the State of Zulia, in Maracaibo, has addressed the soldiers and people of Maracaibo, urging them to stand by the Government, and to take courage and fight Guzman Blanco, the enemy of Venezuela. Gen. Sulbiran, appointed by Guzman Blanco as General-in-Chief of the Army, has gone to Coro, preparatory to his attack on Maracaibo, which it is expected he will take. Hernandez, however, is determined to fight to the last.

Guzman Blanco has appointed the following members of his Cabinet: A. L. Guzman, Secretary of Interior and Justice; J. Gutierrez, Finance; Pimentel Roth, Public Credit; J. T. Pelildo, War and Marine; D. B. Urbaneja, Foreign Affairs; J. Samavia, Commerce.

Business, under present circumstances, is at a stand-still, and no produce can come to market.

Southern Views on Immigration—The West vs. The South.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix, June 2.

In the New-York Times of May 31 ult. we find some observations on the above subject which we deem sensible and suggestive. The Times, alluding to the small proportion of the volume of emigration which reaches the South, comments thereupon, and undertakes to give the philosophy of the flow Westward. It admits that the South is a region, in many respects, the finest on the continent; that labor is in demand; that a hearty welcome awaits the settler; and yet it correctly states that, in spite of all these circumstances, not one-twentieth of the emigrants landing upon our shores go southward. * * * In our judgment, our New-York contemporary gives a satisfactory solution of the question. It finds the primary cause in the strength of the foreign-born element already in the West, and shows how the reports sent back to Europe by the contented settler have the effect of attracting his friends and relations at home to follow his footsteps. As the *Times* suggests, the settler in Illinois, Iowa or Minnesota becomes an effective promoter of emigration to the same locality, and the simple annals transmitted to the fatherland are more convincing than the most plausible book. We think that the Times correctly regards these family and social influences as among the strongest in determining the flow of emigration. Another cause, the Times observes, is "the familiarity which the emigrating classes in Europe have with the geography and advantages of the Western States."

Another point made by the Times, and this is equally well taken. It affirms that the West has this advantage over the South, viz.: that the West better understands the art of organization. The Times says, on this point, that "it is organized emigration which has contributed greatly to the growth of Wisconsin and Iowa, and is today doing more than all beside to multiply settlements in Kansas." It then speaks of certain advantages which the West has over the South in the control of large bodies of public lands, and holds that the South cannot compete with the West for the large bodies of emigrants that are coming in from Europe.

We have reproduced the views of the Times on this subject of emigration, because we deem them, in the main, very true and very candid, and because they reveal to us of the South the source of our weakness and the means of our strength. The South may not for a while be enabled to compete fully with the West. We believe she will not. But still it is possible for the South to secure more than one-twentieth of the emigrants that come from Europe. Let her imitate the spirit and the means employed by the West. Let her link direct trade with immigration. Let her enter efficiently upon a ... plan, and we are satisfied that she will at least greatly improve her present prospects.

TREASURES OF THE DEEP.

Successful Attempt to Recover Valuables Sunk Two Centuries Since.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 10.

The attempt to recover the treasure sunk in Vigo Bay more than 160 years ago is turning out successful. After sixteen days' search made with large diving-bells, fifteen galleons are reported to have been found lying at a depth of a few hundred feet, and on knocking a hole into the side of the *Almirante* some ingots, plate, and valuable arms were found by the divers. However, further researches have been suspended for the moment, until the Custom-house authorities shall have conceded a safe place to deposit the treasure. The *Almirante* and her consorts were sent to the bottom during the war of Spanish succession, and have remained immersed in the port of a poverty-stricken nation during the whole time of the Bourbon occupation. Hardly had Queen Isabella been driven from the throne than a Spanish banker long settled in Paris made overtures to the Government at Madrid, and on condition of handing over nearly half the treasure in case of success, M. Pereire received permission to look for the sunken ingots. As the galleons have been lying at the bottom since the year 1702, some time was necessarily required to free them from a large accumulation of sand, but letters from Spain say that this part of the task has been accomplished. A French account of the Vigo affair says that Count Chateau-Renault was ordered to escort the Indian fleet returning from Vera Cruz, when it was chased by 150 Dutch and English vessels. Chateau-Renault wished to run into a French port, but the Spanish Admiral, Don Manuel de Velasco, obstinately refused. Hence the Vigo disaster, which surpassed that of the Hague, eighteen French vessels and twenty-eight galleons laden with wealth were taken or destroyed, and there was hardly time, through the energy of the French Captain, to send a few millions ashore. Lord Mahon, whose version is somewhat different, dwells at some length on the circumstances attending this affair. He says that our fleet was on its way back to England when the Duke of Ormond received intelligence that the treasure ships had gone into Vigo to avoid him. The cargo was said to consist of £3,000,000, besides much valuable merchandise. The English and Dutch Admirals and Generals resolved on an action. The Spaniards might have saved their treasure by landing it, but there was a fundamental law against galleons unloading anywhere but at Cadiz, and the Chamber of Commerce refused, on application being made to it, to bate one jot of its privilege. The matter had to be referred to the Council of India, and that body deliberated just a day too long. Chateau-Renault and Don Manuel threw up a few feeble defences at the mouth of the harbor, but the English ships broke the boom thrown across the entrance, and Ormond and his soldiers stormed the forts. The French burned their ships and made their escape ashore. The conquerors shared some millions of dollars, and some more millions were sunk. According to Lafuente the doubloons got on shore through Gallic energy were soon captured, and "immense riches in gold, silver and precious merchandise disappeared under the waves." We shall soon know what amount of wealth has been lying idle in so unaccountable a manner since 1702.

DELAWARE POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention—Nominations and Platform.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says that the Convention of the Republicans of that State, held in Dover on Thursday, showed by the strongest evidences that it was the representative assembly of an earnest, active and hopeful party. Every hundred in the State had present a full delegation, the utmost interest was shown in the proceedings, and a deep feeling of personal attachment to the prominent candidates was evident.

The nominee for Governor is Thos. B. Coursey, of Kent County, an intelligent and successful farmer and a steady and earnest Republican. For Congress the choice fell almost unanimously upon Joshua T. Heald, of Wilmington, whose long and unswerving attachment to Republican principles has placed him prominently in the van of his party. The resolutions reported by the Committee and unanimously adopted are as follows:

Resolved, By the Republican Party of the State of Delaware, in State Convention assembled:

1. That in the recent amendments of the Constitution of the United States, securing the right of suffrage and equal rights before the law to all loyal citizens of the Republic, we recognize a final and just settlement of a vexed question.

2. That we hope and believe the time is near at hand when all of the restrictions and disfranchisements, imposed upon persons engaged in the rebellion, may be removed, without danger to the peace of society.

3. That the conduct of public affairs, under the Administration of President Grant, the vigilant collection of the public revenues, and their economical and honest disbursement with the great decrease of the national debt, and the reduction of taxation, are in striking contrast both to the Democratic rule preceding his election, and the present corrupt and extravagant management of this State; and we hereby cordially express our confidence in, and support of, his Administration.

4. That a liberal and well regulated system of public instruction is one of the essential safeguards of a free government; that it is the duty of the State to provide free schools for her children, of every class and condition; and in the judgment of this Convention, this object can be more effectually and harmoniously secured by the provision of schools for the newly-enfranchised citizens, separate from those now established.

5. That the present condition of State affairs, the direct result of mismanagement by the faction which has held entire control for the past six years, makes imperatively necessary a radical change of policy, in which economy shall take the place of extravagance, prudence of recklessness, and liberal patriotism of local and personal aggrandizement.

6. That the debt of the State, now nearly a million and a half of dollars, accumulated under Democratic rule is burdensome and disproportionate to the public wealth and revenues; that it was incurred in aid of the rebellion; contracted with shameful blunders written on its face, and by methods which greatly swelled its amount; that by culpable and impotent mismanagement it has been increased instead of lessened; that revenues by solemn enactment devoted to its liquidation have been recklessly and illegally perverted to other purposes, and while we recognize the obligation of every citizen to bear his fair proportion of its heavy and odious burden, we protest, on behalf of the people of the State against the present system of State taxation, as unprecedented, unjust, and unequal, discriminating against particular classes, and invidiously oppressing special branches of industry.

The Great Fire at Henderson, N. C.

FORTY BUILDINGS BURNED.

HERRING'S SAFES AGAIN SAVE THEIR CONTENTS IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIRE!

THE FIRST SAFE.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 17th inst. our town was visited with the severest conflagration that ever occurred in this place, burning the whole business portion, including forty (40) buildings, mostly stores. I was the fortunate owner of one of Herring's Safes, which passed through the hottest part of the fire, the brass plates and knobs being melted off. The Safe contained all my books, valuables, papers and greenbacks; also, some gold, and on opening the safe I found the contents entirely uninjured.

Yours respectfully, D. E. YOUNG.

THE SECOND SAFE.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 17th May our town was visited by one of these unwelcome visitors that left the town almost entirely in ashes, burning every business house in town; but I being one of the fortunates, having one of Farrel, Herring & Co.'s Improved Champion Safes.

When the fire had ceased we found our safe with the brass melted off, but the contents, consisting of books, papers, &c., all in perfect order.

Yours respectfully, J. G. YANCEY.

THE THIRD SAFE.

HENDERSON, N. C., May 27, 1870.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 17th inst. the village of Henderson was mostly consumed by fire; all the business houses were destroyed.

Being in possession of one of your celebrated Champion Safes, which was in the rear portion of the store, and was much exposed to the flames, we found, on opening the safe after it got cooled off, that the contents were uninjured.

The test satisfied us that your Safes are proof against fire.

Respectfully yours, BURWELL & FARHAM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES TRIUMPHANT IN SIX HUNDRED FIRES.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,

a combination of hardened steel and iron and the Patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen" (Herring & Floyd's Pat.) the best protection against burglars' tools extant.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.
—*Advertisement.*

AT GOLD PRICES.—The largest assortment in the City of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT REDUCTION!
SOILED SHOES HALF PRICE.
—*Advertisement.*

THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.—Use Steinfeld's French Cognac Bitters. Principal Depot No. 67 Warren-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Hair, Scalp and Face.
DR. B. C. PERRY, DERMATOLOGIST, No. 49 Bond-st.
Treats with special prescriptions, Falling, Loss and Prematurely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Head and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. The Doctor permanently cures Moles and Wens; also Pimples on the Face, UNNATURAL REDNESS OF THE NOSE, Moth Patches and Freckles.
Send for circular.

For Moth-Patches, Freckles and Tan, Use "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Fine Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors and upholstery goods can be obtained upon liberal terms of payment at CLARKE'S House Furnishing Warehouse, No. 747 Broadway, upstairs.

Patents Obtained in the United States and all foreign countries by MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row., publishers *Scientific American*.

Dr. Johnson's Delicious American Tooth POWDER is sold by all druggists. Depot No. 111 East 12th-st.

Boots and Shoes of Every Variety at Reduced prices. C. C. RICHMOND, 573 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—WATSON.—On Wednesday, June 8, 1870, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, A. M. G. Carpenter to Miss Carrie A. Watson.

LOEW—WATKINS.—On Thursday, June 9, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. T. B. Behan, by Rev. Dr. Wedeken, Louis A. Loew, of this City, to Lydia A. S., daughter of Thomas Watkins, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARRITT.—Saturday, June 11, at the residence of her parents, No. 38 Lexington-av., Helen L., only daughter of William and Frances E. Barritt, in the 5th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHEVALLIE.—On Wednesday, June 8, at Washington, D. C., Mrs. A. G. Chevallie, widow of the late Henry Chevallie, of Richmond, Va.
☞ Richmond papers please copy.

FROST.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, June 11, Isaac C., son of the late Isaac C. and Catherine L. Frost, aged 21.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, on Tuesday, June 14, at 3½ P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1½ and 2½ P. M. Boats leave James-slip thirty minutes and Thirty-fourth-street fifteen minutes before, to meet trains.

DELMONICO.—On Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M., Constantine Delmonico, in the 48th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PENDLETON.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess County, June 10, in the 80th year of her age, Frances Maria, widow of the late Edmund H. Pendleton.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at the station to meet the 8 o'clock morning train from New-York.

SETTLE.—On Saturday morning, June 11, Edith Starr, only daughter of William and Mary E. Settle, aged 4 years and 1 month.
Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., at 4½ P. M. on Monday. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

SEEBACH.—On Friday, the 10th inst., of heart disease, at his residence, south-east corner of 34th-st. and 1st-av., New-York City, Brig.-Gen. Wm. Seebach, Commissary-General of Subsistence on Gov. Hoffman's Staff, in the 48th year of his age.
The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., from the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 2 P. M., to Green-wood Cemetery.

VAN NAME.—On Friday, June 10, after a lingering illness, Joseph B., son of Wm. and Mary A. Van Name, in the 24th year of his age.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 350 West 23d-st., Sunday morning, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to the West New-Brighton Cemetery, Staten Island, on the 11½ o'clock A. M. boat.

The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. D. Dinkelspiel, the wife of the Treasurer, from her late residence, No. 7 West 54th-st., on Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. S. VAN PRAAG, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
Complete outfits of China, Glass, Gas-fixtures, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, at about half-price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
White French China Dinner Sets, 182 pieces, $30.
White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces, $20 50.
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 137 pieces, $37.
Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets at half-price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, $8.
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $27.
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, $14.
Silver-plated Baking Dishes, $4 50.
Ivory-handled Sheffield Dinner Knives, $6 the dozen.
Ivory-handled Sheffield Dessert Knives, $5 the dozen.
Everything to be sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS.
JUST PUBLISHED.
"FLOWERS OF HOPE," AFTER M. J. HEADE.
(Trailing Arbutus in a shell.)
"FLOWERS OF MEMORY," AFTER MISS E. REMINGTON.
("There's rosemary, that's for remembrance; and there is pansies, that's for thoughts."—*Hamlet.*
Size, 14¼x9¼ each. Price, $5 each.
No better decoration for the library can be found than these chromos. Ask for PRANG'S CHROMOS.
If desiring to buy the above, as there is another chromo in the market by the title of "Flowers of Memory."
☞ For sale in all art stores throughout the world.
☞ PRANG'S CHROMO JOURNAL, containing illustrated catalogue, sent to any address, on receipt of postage stamp, by
L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

LITOLFF'S STANDARD AND POPULAR EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC.
Unrivaled in beauty and in cheapness. Aggregate price of the Standard Edition, 1½ cents per page; of the Popular Edition 1 cent per page. Catalogue gratis, on application. HENRY LITOLFF, No. 211 4th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH.—The third annual collection in aid of the Friendly Society of St. Ambrose Church in the City of New-York for the relief of the aged, will be made in the Parish Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, the 12th inst. This Society, incorporated by the State, extends relief to the aged, without reference to sex, color or nationality. Persons unable to attend, and wishing to contribute to this excellent charity, may remit to Mr. I. Bally, Treasurer, No. 11 Spruce-st., or to Rev. Frederick Sill, Almoner and Rector of the Church, residence No. 28 Vandam-st.

SECOND-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Harlem.—Rev. E. Eggleston, (late of Chicago,) assistant editor of the *Independent*, will preach a sermon to Sabbath-school workers in the Second-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 2d-av. and 119th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor in the EVENING, and also in the Mission Chapel in the EVENING by Rev. B. K. Peirce, D. D.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 17 Greene-st.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½, by Rev. David Mitchell; at 3½ by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., and at 7½ by Rev. David Mitchell. Messrs. Jardine & Son will open, at these services, an organ built by them for this Church. All welcome.

THERE WILL BE A CONVERSATIONAL meeting at the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for reading and instruction in the doctrines of the "New Church." The public are invited. Also MORNING services at 11 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Services in the Chapel at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Sunday services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. SUNDAY, June 12, celebration of the Feast of Trinity. Evening subject—*Tradition as a Proof of Doctrine.*

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Fourth Unitarian Society.—The Pastor, Rev. W. T. Clarke, will preach in the MORNING on *What We Shall Be*. Service begins at 10½. Sunday-school at 9½. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, (Episcopal,) corner 85th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. J. W. Shackelford, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, June 12.

SPIRITUALISM TODAY, AT 3 P. M., in the Hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Wonderful manifestations from the Summer Land are witnessed here every Sunday. Admission free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Imitation of Jesus.*

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, 25th-st., near Madison-av., Rev. Dr. Carter, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers invited.

PREACHING IN THE OPEN AIR AT 4 o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. M. Stratton, at the Glen, from the steps of the Ladies' Mission.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. John W. Kramer, minister in charge. Services on TRINITY SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy Communion in the morning. In the evening—*The Doctrine of the Trinity Down to the Date of the Nicene Creed.* Strangers cordially invited.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING every SUNDAY EVENING, large hall of Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Wm. T. Orrin, the converted rum-seller, and Gideon Hall, Esq., will address the meeting on Sunday. On the 19th and 26th inst. meetings under the auspices of the National Division. Rev. J. C. Stoughton and Rev. Wm. Searles, P. G. W. P.'s, will address the meetings. Philip Phillips will sing. New books will be distributed. Stephen Merritt, Jr., G. W. P., will preside.

REV. E. S. HAMILTON, THE PRESENT Pastor of the Congregational Church, North Andover, Mass., and who has just received a call from the Plymouth Church, of Portland, Me., will supply the pulpit of the New-England Congregational Church, SUNDAY, June 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

THE BIBLE AND OUR SCHOOLS.—Rev. Wm. H. Boole will preach on this subject SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; he will also preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Sunday-school Strawberry Festival will be held THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. Sanford, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st., Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor.—SUNDAY, June 12, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach in the MORNING. Subject—*Zeal Without Knowledge, and Knowledge Without Zeal.* Rev. Mr. Hepworth will preach in the EVENING. Subject—*Every-day Religion.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Chas. A. Brooks, of Trenton, N. J., and at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. Jones, and at No. 375 West-st. by Rev. Benj. F. Millard at 3½ P. M.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will meet with the South Baptist Church, in 25th-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Addresses by S. A. Baker, D. D., and others.
JOHN H. DEANE, Secretary.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS," Clarke chapel of the University, Washington-square. This Church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a Church of Christian unity. Seats free. SUNDAY Rev. Dr. Deems is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. McAllister, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sacrament at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. for deaf-mutes, and Rev. W. A. McVickar at 7½ P. M. At 4½ P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction.

FLOATING CHURCH, PIKE SLIP, East River.—Rev. Frederick Sill will preach in this Church next SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Divine Service commencing at 3½ o'clock. Episcopalians are cordially invited to come and see what a work is being done in this Church among sailors.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNday-school Missionary Society of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 15, 1870, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Revs. Geo. F. Pentecost and Jas. J. Brownes. A cordial invitation to the public.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OF St. Barnabas' House will be held at its Chapel, No. 306 Mulberry-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., and others will be present to make addresses.

REV. STEPHEN MERRITT, JR., G.W. S. S. T., will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, in Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., between 4th and 5th sts. T. T. Kendrick, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Satan and his Paths.* Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting 6½ P. M. Seats free.

CHILDREN'S MEETING OR MONTHLY Concert of the Morning Star Sunday-school, at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st., will be addressed at 3 o'clock by Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, and Rev. Robert M. Stratton. Public invited. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D.D., Pastor.—Please God, divine service on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

EVANGELIST PREACHING ON THE *Preparation of the Church for the Coming of the Lord*, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, June 12, at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, Brooklyn.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. A. Sawyer, of Dayton, Ohio. Communion of the Lord's Supper at 4 o'clock P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. D. Matthews, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6¾ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Sabbath-school SUNDAY at 2½ P. M. Preaching in the evening at 7½. The public are cordially invited to attend.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY and 28th-st.—Mrs. Nellie J. T. Brigham will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William-st.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—Caution. All seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st. Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., Pastor.—Services morning and evening. Subject of SUNDAY evening's discourse: *Adam to Paradise*. Seats free.

EAST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Pastor John Quincy Adams will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Christ's Remonstrance against Inconsistent Professors*. Strangers specially welcome.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Abbott Brown, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, June 12, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. Backman. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner of Waverley-Place.—Free sittings. Divine service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M. Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector of the Church of St. John Baptist, will preach in the EVENING.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor. A Strawberry Festival will be held WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 15.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Ordination services, THURSDAY EVENING, June 16.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—THE Prophet (so-called) will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Has the Parable of the Ten Virgins been Fulfilled?*

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY, June 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, 57TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—TO-MORROW, Children's Sunday. Baptismal service and sermon to children by Rev. J. M. Pullman.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Dr. Thompson will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, June 12, on *Music as Related to the Culture of the Soul, and to the Felicity of Heaven.* Service at 7½.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Rev. Thos. S. Strong, D. D., will preach (D. V.) SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

W. W. BROOM'S ADDRESS ON Heaven and Hell, in Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 18th-st. and 2d-av., SUNDAY EVENING, June 12, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOHN DOUGLASS, D. D., OF Pittsburg, Penn., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Seventh-avenue U. P. Church, and at 3½ P. M., in the Charles-street U. P. Church.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE—AT PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, June 12, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Voyage of Life.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

AN ALLIANCE MEETING WILL BE held at the Bedford-street M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½.

TRINITY PARISH.—FREE CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.—Divine service SUNDAY, at the usual hours, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 54th-st.—Rev. Thomas E. Newby will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. T. Bennet at 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. S. Hare.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st., Rev. J. G. Elder, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 2[illegible] 5th-av.

THE ORDER OF FREEMASONS.

Theories as to Its Origin, and Facts as to Its Progress.

A Girdle of Light Around the World—Statistics Regarding the Strength of the Organization—Its Members in the United States—The Degrees for Ladies—How Charity is Dispensed—Popular Errors.

The origin of Masonry is involved in so much controversy, and no little doubt, that it is perhaps as well to leave it undiscussed in the course of this article, and proceed at once to the facts of interest connected with the progress of the Order. It may be remarked, however, that the several rites practiced claim to date the origin of Masonry from various periods. The Rite of Memphis asserts that Masonry was of a date from anterior to that of the building of King Solomon's Temple—which is the period claimed as its origin by the York Rite Masons—and that even before the time of Moses there were Masons in the land. One theory of this rite asserts that among the Egyptian priests the Order was known, and that Moses, when he led the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt, carried with him certain mystic rites which he practiced and perpetuated. In erecting the Tabernacle he adopted the same style as was observed by the Egyptians in their sacrifical altars. The advocates of the Rite of Memphis point to the Pyramids, to Cleopatra's Needle, and other works of art in ancient Egypt as evidences that there must have been in those days a class of artisans banded together for mutual benefit, and assert that among the ruins of the Pyramids are to be found symbols which are similar to those now in use among Masons. They scout the idea that the first Temple of Solomon was erected in the manner described by some writers, and thus seek to destroy the foundations of the York Rite by disestablishing the allegations in history upon which it was based. The Rite of Memphis has very strong historical facts in its support, and is rapidly gaining favor with those who make Masonry a study, and are really desirous of obtaining all the Masonic light they can.

ORIGIN OF MASONRY IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

To start with the Masonic institution as it was founded in England, it will be necessary to state briefly that it had its origin in a society of men banded together for the general good, who adopted certain mysteries in order to preserve the secret character of their society. These mysteries were made use of by the Jesuits, who organized a secret society, and called it Masonic, under the Rose Crucians, or Rose Croix Masons, intending it for the advancement of the STUART family, who were Catholics. This was about the year 1710 to 1715, and may be accepted as the date of the advanced degrees of Masonry. The leading spirit in this organization was Chevalier RAMSEY. The history of the Scottish Rite asserts that Masonry is known to have existed in Scotland at the time of the building of the Abbeys of Kelso and Melrose, from 1128 to 1136. There are many proofs of the existence of Masonry in Scotland prior to the date of its establishment in England, and it is presumed that the York Rite was inaugurated about 1710, and that the Scottish Rite was of more ancient origin. As early as 1406 Masonry was recognized in Scotland by JAMES I. The records of the Grand Lodge of Scotland claim that the ancient or mother Lodge of Kilwin was instituted as early as 926, and the Lodge of Edinburgh in 1518. On the other hand records of the Grand Lodge of Britain are brought forward to prove that St. Alban formed the first Grand Lodge in 287, and that King ATHELSTAN granted a charter to Freemasons in 926, in which year Prince EDWIN formed a Grand Lodge at York. HENRY VI. was initiated in 1450, WILLIAM III. in 1690, the Emperor of Germany in 1735 and FREDERICK the Great in 1738.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF MASONRY.

Whether from England or Scotland, or from ancient Egypt Masonry originated, it spread all over the globe, and now Masons can be found among almost all the nations of the earth. Inasmuch as it teaches liberty, fraternity and equality, it is interdicted in Russia, Austria, Spain and Portugal, and in Hungary a man, if known to be a Mason, would be imprisoned. The Chinese have an organization closely allied to Masonry, but instead of the Bible they have the writings of CONFUCIUS—who is claimed as their spiritual guide. There are Masons among the Mohammedans. The high degrees known among European Masons are not practiced by the Chinese or Asiatic Masons, but the extent of their masonic knowledge is confined to that obtained in symbolic lodges. Therefore if a Master Mason, made in this country or in Great Britain, or the Continent of Europe, should visit the Mongolians or other Asiatic nations, he would find that he could readily make himself known and would be recognized as a brother.

MASONRY IN SCOTLAND.

Among the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Scotland have been Dukes, Earls and Lords almost innumerable, and even Princes and Kings have been Grand Masters and patrons. GEORGE IV. was patron from 1820 to 1830, and the last King who was patron was WILLIAM IV. in 1830-37. There are now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland about 350 lodges with an average membership of 100 each, making [illegible] Masons. There are Provincial Grand Lodges in nearly every county, which are subordinate to the Grand Lodge, but have jurisdiction over the lodges in the several counties. Acting under authority granted by this Grand Lodge are [illegible] and Provincial Grand Lodges in Bengal, Bombay, Arabia, Jamaica, the Bermudas, the Bahamas, Canada, New-Brunswick, Venezuela, Victoria, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and other provinces. There are also in Scotland and in the provinces, working under the Grand Officers of that country, chapters of Royal Arch Masons numbering nearly 100; also the Royal Order of Scotland, established by King ROBERT the Bruce 1314, the Religious and Military Order of the Temple, and a Supreme Grand Council of the thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

MASONRY IN ENGLAND.

The United Grand Lodge of England embraces over 1,[illegible] lodges, with an average membership of [illegible]. There are also Provincial Grand Lodges, as in Scotland, and Masonic organizations, acting by authority of this Grand Lodge, in Australia, the Bahamas, Bengal, Bombay, China, the Eastern Archipelago, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Madras, Malta, Turkey and the Canadas. There is also a Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter, embracing nearly 1,000 chapters in its jurisdiction, a Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, and a Supreme Grand Council of the thirty-third degree.

MASONRY IN IRELAND.

The Irish Masons have a Grand Lodge and Provincial organizations, as in England and Scotland, under whose jurisdiction there are about 1,000 lodges. There are also Lodges working under this jurisdiction in Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, New-Zealand, Portugal, Spain and the West Indies, and in military corps. The Irish have also a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, and a Supreme Grand Council of Rites of the Thirty-third Degree for Ireland.

Canada has a Grand Lodge, embracing [illegible] lodges in its jurisdiction, and a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. The Grand Master is ALEX. STEVENSON and the Deputy JAMES SEYMOUR.

FRANCE.

In France the supreme body is styled the Grand Orient, and embraces [illegible] lodges in its jurisdiction, [illegible] chapters of the Rose Croix, [illegible] councils of the Knights Kadosh (Holy) one consistory of the thirty-second degree, and one Grand College of Rites, which recognizes the York, French, the Rite Misraim—named after a King who lived 2,000 years B. C., and founded the Kingdom of Egypt, which lasted 1,500 years—the Rite of Memphis and the Scottish Rite. There is another grand body of Masons in France styled the Supreme Grand Council of the Thirty-third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, exercising jurisdiction over the chapters and councils in France and its provinces. All these various organizations are in perfect harmony.

ITALY.

There is a Grand Lodge of Italy at Florence, of which LUDOVICO FRAPOLLI is Grand Master, and GARIBALDI is Past Grand Master. Since the union of all the bodies this embraces [illegible] lodges in its jurisdiction. There are two lodges in Sicily not yet in the union, who claim to be the Grand Orient of Italy, but have no recognition. The Grand Orient of Italy proper is recognized by France, Prussia, England, Ireland and Scotland and many States here.

OTHER CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

The Grand Lodge of Belgium is at Brussels and numbers sixty Lodges—of Hamburg thirty; but this Grand Lodge having under its jurisdiction lodges in this city is not recognized by this Grand Lodge. In Prussia there are three Grand Lodges. The first is that of the Three Globes, having 178 lodges; second, that of Germany, ninety-five lodges; and third, that of Prussia Royal York, thirty-six lodges. All these are located at Berlin, and are under the patronage of WILLIAM I., King of Prussia, who is a Mason of the York Rite and of the Rite of Memphis. The Grand Secretary is of the thirty-third degree, and a representative of the Rite of Memphis near the three Grand Lodges of Prussia. In Bavaria there are thirteen lodges; in Roumania, fourteen under the Rite of Memphis; in Egypt, twenty-[illegible] same rite, and there is a French and Italian lodge, and lodges under England, France and Italy, all working in harmony. There are a number of lodges in Turkey; in Denmark, ten; Sweden and Norway have one Grand Lodge at Stockholm—CHARLES XV., the Vice-President, OSCAR, and the Secretary are of the thirty-third degree, and representatives of the Rite of Memphis. In Switzerland there are twenty-eight lodges.

THE UNITED STATES.

By the returns collated in the transactions of the Grand Lodge of this State for 1869, it appears that there were in that year 46 Grand Lodges and 7,758 lodges, embracing an aggregate membership of 451,384. There were in that year 45,927 initiated, 21,098 passed and 20,464 raised, making 88,479 degrees conferred. The largest average membership is in the District of Columbia—180, and the smallest in Washington Territory—30. The number of lodges in the several States is as follows: Alabama, 280; Arkansas, 196; California, 169; Colorado, 15; Connecticut, 95; Delaware, 19; District of Columbia, 18; Florida, 44; Georgia, 260; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 600; Indiana, 411; Iowa, 329; Kansas, 71; Kentucky, 398; Louisiana, 132; Maine, 149; Maryland, 65; Massachusetts, 171; Michigan, 241; Minnesota, 79; Mississippi, 286; Missouri, 352; Nebraska, 20; Nevada, 13; New-Hampshire, 67; New-Jersey, 98; New-York, 642; North Carolina, 211; Ohio, 395; Oregon, 38; Pennsylvania, 259; Rhode Island, 24; South Carolina, 182; Tennessee, 301; Texas, 282; Vermont, 94; Virginia, 190; Washington, 12; West Virginia, 50; Wisconsin, 157.

ELSEWHERE.

At Port-au-Prince there are eighteen under the Grand Orient of Hayti; in the Brazils, forty-seven; in Peru, four; in Buenos Ayres, twelve; in Chili, two Chilian lodges, one under charter from Massachusetts under the York Rite; one French under France, one Rite of Memphis, one Rose Croix Chapter, one Senator, one Grand Council of the Thirtieth Degree, one Mystic Temple of the Thirty-second Degree, and the Grand Representative is Capt. TOBIAS ADAMS. These five last bodies work under a charter from the Sovereign Sanctuary, Thirty-third Degree of the Rite of Memphis, sitting in New-York.

MASONRY IN THIS COUNTRY AND THE RITES.

The first record of Masonry in this country is found in the archives of Joseph Warren Lodge, Boston, which claims to be the oldest in the United States, dating somewhere about 1733. The oldest lodge in this State is St. John's, No. 1, which was instituted in 1757, and this lodge possesses the Bible on which GEORGE WASHINGTON was sworn as first President of the United States by Chancellor LIVINGSTON, who was then Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York. The rites in use here, are the Ancient York, which came originally from England, and is practiced generally in all the States. There are some lodges in Louisiana which are permitted by that Grand Lodge to work the Ancient and Accepted Rite. There are Royal Arch Masons who have a Grand Chapter in each State and a General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States. There are also Councils of Royal and Select Masters. There are Knights Templar, with a Grand Commandery for each State, and a General Grand Commandery, meeting triennially. The Ancient and Accepted Rite for the Southern jurisdiction is under the control of ALBERT PIKE. There is a Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree (A. and A. Rite) of the United States, founded by JOSEPH CARNAUX and Hon. JOHN MULLIGAN, formerly Minister to Greece, in 1807. There were two organizations of this rite styling themselves Supreme Councils of the A. and A. for the Northern jurisdiction; one of which, presided over by EDWARD A. RAYMOND, was healed and consolidated with the Supreme Council for the United States at New York, March 1, 1863. There is also in this country the Rite of Memphis, organized in this City Nov. 9, 1856, by BAROONOS DE NEGRA, of which DAVID MCCLELLAN was the first Grand Master and HARRY J. SEYMOUR is the present Grand Master. This rite has thirty-four chapters, twenty senates, eight councils of the thirtieth degree in New-York and Louisiana, two Mystic Temples of the thirty-second degree and one grand body at New-York styled Sovereign Sanctuary of the Thirty-third Degree. This rite originally numbered ninety-six degrees, but has been condensed to thirty-three. None can enter it save Master Masons in good standing in symbolic lodges.

DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

Masonry is not confined to men in this country at least, but the degrees for women are of comparatively recent origin. They were first instituted by the Grand Orient of France in 1774, and were then known as side degrees. Upon their adoption in this country, they were conferred in the form of lectures for many years, at which the wives and daughters and sisters of Master Masons were entitled to be present. In this way many scores of thousands were invested with the mysteries of the Rite of Adoption, so that it is impossible to say how many women Masons there are in the country at the present time. Mr. ROBERT MACOY, some few years ago, prepared a ritual of this rite, and now there is a regularly constituted Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, meeting triennially, EDWARD O. JOHNSON is the Grand Patron, and ROBERT MACOY is the Grand Secretary. There are five degrees in this Order—Jephtha's Daughter, (the Daughter's Degree,) Ruth, Esther, (Wife's degree,) Martha, (Sister's degree,) and Electa, (Benevolent degree.) The degrees can be conferred on all Master Masons, their wives, widows, sisters, daughters and mothers. Those who are unmarried and under the age of eighteen, half-sisters and step-mothers are not eligible. Words, signs and grips are given the candidate, and by these she may make herself known to her sisters wherever she may meet them. The only instance on record of the original degrees of Masonry being conferred on a woman is that of Mrs. ALDWORTH, who was born in 1731 and died in 1810. Lord DONERAILE, her father, was the Master of a lodge, and the meetings were held at his house. On one occasion Mrs. ALDWORTH, then a young girl, happened to be in an apartment adjoining that in which the meetings were usually held, and the lodge was convened for the purpose of making a Mason. She heard the voices, and, her curiosity being excited, she picked a hole in the partition with her scissors, and then saw the ceremonies of the two first degrees. She became alarmed, and there being no other way by which she could effect her escape but through the lodge-room, she made the effort, passed through without observation and opened the door, where she met the Tyler with a drawn sword. She screamed with fright, thus discovering her presence to her father and brothers. In the confusion which ensued she narrowly escaped death, but was saved on condition that she would go through the ceremonies she had already seen. This she consented to do, and was made a Mason in due form.

HOW CHARITY IS DISPENSED.

Masonic lodges dispense charity to all worthy applicants on the nights of their regular meeting, or through Boards of Relief—which are constituted by a number of lodges joining in the work and delegating their power to the officers of the Board. As the cardinal principle of Masonry is charity, every mason is bound to relieve a worthy brother in distress, but to guard against imposture, when the case will admit of it, the applicant is referred to the lodge-door or to the Board of Relief, where his claim may be duly investigated. Lodges, as a rule, defray the funeral expenses of a deceased member, and relieve his widow and children if their necessities demand it. In this way, instances are frequent where widows and orphan children are supported for years at the expense of the lodge. A portion of each initiation fee is set apart as dues to the Grand Lodge. The remainder of the fund accruing from initiations and dues of members is expended in charity, after defraying the current expenses of the lodge.

POPULAR ERRORS.

The uninitiated have adopted some very strange notions regarding Freemasonry, particularly with respect to the ceremonies of initiation. One of the most ludicrous of these errors—not yet exploded—is that a goat and gridiron are part of the paraphernalia of Masonic lodges, and that the candidate is ridden on the former and seated upon the latter over a slow fire during part of the ceremony. The wives of some Masons are disposed to quarrel with the institution because it affords their husbands so ready an excuse for staying out late nights. For the information of the ladies it may be stated that lodge meetings do not usually hold later than ten o'clock, and if husbands give the lodge as an excuse for coming home during the "wee sma hours ayant the twal," they deserve hauling over the matrimonial coals.

Adjournment of the National Reformed Synod.

In order to bring the labors of the protracted session of the National Reformed Synod to a close yesterday, business was conducted with unusual dispatch, although but little of it was of general importance. The Committee on the State of Religion reported the formation of one new Particular Synod, one Classis, and thirteen new Churches. The benevolent contributions [illegible] in excess of those of the previous year. The report urged an augmentation in the number of clergymen, as there are eighty-five vacant churches throughout the Synodical domain. An invitation was extended to hold the next annual Synod in Chicago, which was declined with thanks, as the North Church of Albany had already been selected.

City Evangelization—Preaching in the Open Air.

Among the methods of conveying the Gospel to those who are not ordinarily found in the churches is that of the proclaiming the tidings in the streets and highways, and public places. This method is of very ancient date in the history of the Christian Church, and has often been attended with remarkable results. Several of our most efficient and praiseworthy organizations are now at work, every pleasant Sabbath, in various parts of the City, sending forth delegations to conduct religious services in the open air. The Young Men's Christian Association usually stands in the Washington Parade-ground, in the square at the junction of Grand-street and East Broadway, and in three or four other places. The missionaries to seamen and the advocates of temperance are found near the wharves along the rivers, looking after the rovers and wanderers. The Methodist preachers of the City are taking turns in preaching in front of the Methodist Mission at the Five Points.

The City missions are found in the square in Houston-street, near Columbia-street; in Elizabeth, near Broome-street; in Clarke, near Spring-street; and in Worth, near Centre-street. The City missionaries are busy circulating through the crowds, speaking kind words, and distributing tracts, hymns and papers, and inviting all to the neighboring mission chapels.

The audiences so far have been encouraging in numbers and interest. The Police are always attentive, though there is seldom any occasion for their services. The people appear disposed to listen attentively and seriously, and many, no doubt, will give heed to the instruction and advice they receive.

A NEW CHARITY.

Distributing Fruit and Flowers to the Sick—A Good Work for All.

The ladies of New-York are rapidly becoming proverbial for their many deeds of charity, and especially for their thoughtful ministrations to the sick and suffering. The latest channel which they have found for their sympathy and loving kindness to those in need is that of a distribution of fruit and flowers among the patients in the hospitals of the City. An association has been formed under the direction of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, which holds a meeting every Tuesday and Friday, from 11 to 2 o'clock, in a little hall at No. 287 Fourth-avenue, where any contributions, however small, of fruit and flowers, are gladly received, whether brought by the donors or sent in by others. A committee of several ladies immediately proceeds with the contributions of the day to some one of the hospitals, and so far as their treasures will go, makes a fair distribution among the patients of the different wards. No one who has not been a witness of the effects produced by these trifling gifts can form any idea of the amount of good which they do, or conceive how much happiness they cause where happiness is most needed and most rarely experienced. Many a weary lack-luster eye brightens as the fair messenger goes around, leaving for a thirsty fever-stricken patient a delicious orange or a basket of strawberries, and placing in the pallid hand of an emaciated sufferer a bright bouquet of flowers. Not only do they bring in a glimpse and a breath from the healthy world without, which is grateful in the chambers of the sick, but they are doubly precious as testifying at the same time that those who are enjoying the good things of life do, in the midst of their pleasures and their occupations, sometimes think of the languishing sufferers in the public hospital, where hired physicians and stipendiary nurses show perhaps all the attention and gentleness that can be expected from persons in their position and with their manifold cares, but where the kindness of thoughtful friends is seldom known and the quiet benefactions so grateful to the sick scarcely ever come.

This association was suggested by the successful labors of a similar organization in the City of Boston, which has been in existence little more than a year, and has already carried its kindly offerings not only into all the hospitals of the city, but into the prisons, and even into the workshops, where crowds of poor girls are employed from morning to night, with little to cheer their lives of toil. Much good, it is believed, has been accomplished even among the most hardened criminals. Those who are repelled by the well-meant efforts of tract distributors and missionaries are won by the trifling gift of flowers, which seem to be the most potent of preachers to the heart. There can be little doubt that the present movement on the part of the ladies of New-York needs only to be known to meet with an equal encouragement. It has been begun only about two weeks, and thus far they have been able to attend only to the patients of Bellevue Hospital. This week they propose to make a visit to the Islands, and as soon as the contributions will warrant it they will take in all the hospitals of the City, and even try the softening and purifying influence of these ministrations upon the inmates of the prisons.

MRS. VREELAND'S STORY.

Interview With the Prisoner—Her Idea of Human Justice—A Remarkable Narrative.

Yesterday morning Mrs. CAROLINE E. VREELAND, the woman who so nearly succeeded in murdering ROBERT SCHROEDER, in the Tombs Police Court, on Friday, was brought from her cell and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, when SCHROEDER made a formal affidavit against her for felonious assault. In her answer to the complaint, Mrs. VREELAND stated that she was forty years of age, a resident and native of New-York City, and a book-canvasser by occupation. She stated that she did not know what she was doing at the time she committed the assault, as she was excited and frenzied. The Magistrate then remanded her.

Mrs. VREELAND subsequently expressed a desire, through her counsel, Mr. W. F. HOWE, to see the reporter of the TIMES, and on his visiting her, she stated that some of the papers had greatly misrepresented and maligned her. She only wanted to have justice, and could not bear to labor under false reports calculated to injure her. When requested by our reporter to tell her story, who promised it should appear in the TIMES, Mrs. VREELAND made the following singular statement, in the shape of a disconnected narrative:

"You don't know, Sir, the troubles and sorrows I have been made to endure through the misfortunes of my child, whom I love dearly as a mother should do. ADA went to Washington a little more than two years ago, and there met Lieut. MAURICE KRASZYNSKI, of the Twelfth Infantry, Regular Army, and they were married without my knowledge or consent. ADA wrote me that her husband abused her, so I went to Washington. Lieut. KRASZYNSKI was a very passionate and unreasonable man, and expected his wife to act like a woman of twenty-five instead of remembering that she was only a girl of fourteen. He used to lock her up and annoy her because he was jealous. By advice of my friends I endeavored to take my child away from her husband, who was then going to Alaska or California, and keep her for him a year or two. He said that if she left him at all it must be for good, so ADA came with me to Connecticut after living with him six weeks, and she was very ill afterward in consequence of her early marriage. The divorce was obtained very quietly, and I told ADA never to speak of her marriage, as it must be forgotten. She told SCHROEDER all about it, however, for she loved him. He came to me some time ago and said he had married my daughter, and as he did not consider I was a proper person to associate with his wife, he desired me to pack up her trunks and send them to him. He took ADA to the St. Denis Hotel, and the Ashland House, and other large hotels, where she passed as his wife. Some time after I heard that my child was in a house of prostitution, but I failed to find her. I then went down to SCHROEDER's office and beat him. Oh, yes, you look surprised, but it's a fact, for yesterday wasn't the first time that scoundrel ROBERT SCHROEDER has felt the weight of my hand. I'll tell you all about it. I called at the New-street Police Station and met Officer CLARKE, to whom I told my story, and expressed a wish to see SCHROEDER. Officer CLARKE accompanied me to ROBERT's office in Beaver-street, where I saw SCHROEDER; I demanded of him my child, and when he stammered I seized a piece of stick and beat him over the head. I gave him several hard knocks over the head, and when I tried to tear up the stanchion of the iron railing, (and if I had got it I would have killed SCHROEDER there and then,) Officer CLARKE interfered and I left the office; well, this case came on, and SCHROEDER was placed under $15,000 bail; on Saturday last, a man who gave his name as ROSS, called at my house and had an interview with my daughter. When I interfered, as Mr. HOWE, my counsel, had forbade it; the man then told me that he thought the case had better be settled; that it was simply a matter of dollars and cents. I denied the assertion and told him that I had SCHROEDER arrested because he had ruined my child, and, because she had been brought home to me intoxicated. ROSS then asked me if the complaint could not be hushed up for a nice little sum, which would enable me to take ADA to Europe and educate her, and yet have a nice little dot for her to marry on. I will be candid with you, Sir, and say that if I thought the man was in earnest I might have closed with his offer. When I declined to hear him, except through my counsel, this man said that SCHROEDER was a man who had no heart, and was in fact a scoundrel. That he did not wish to act in the case solely for his benefit, but for Dr. EVANS, who was mixed up in the abortion business. He asked me if I knew I was injuring an innocent man, who if the matter was not hushed up, would be compelled to leave the City and abandon his wife and children. He also said he was a doctor in the same line of business, and offered me $10,000 to withdraw the complaint. It was a dangerous business, and he would hereafter wear a mask when with patients. He said SCHROEDER was a stingy man, and would only give $[illegible], and that the remainder would be made up by Dr. EVANS and his friends. I refused to listen to him, because I thought him a spy and a liar. He then threatened me, and said that my daughter's character would be picked to pieces, and that she would never leave the witness stand alive. Even if SCHROEDER was held to bail for trial, he would put in straw bail and beat me. I did not intend to come to the Court, and would not have appeared if they had not summoned me. I heard these horrid questions to my poor daughter and they made me wild. The demon in my heart prompted me to murder and I intended to kill. I will tell you the truth if I hang for it. I intended to kill him for the injury he inflicted upon my child."

Mrs. VREELAND acted in a dramatic manner when reciting her wrongs, and appeared much excited when her counsel informed her that the Magistrate had denied her request for an interview with ADA. When questioned as to her motive for carrying so formidable a weapon as the knife she used to attack Mr. SCHROEDER, the prisoner stated that she carried it habitually as a means of protection, as her calling as a book-canvasser kept her out at unseasonable hours. She had it in her possession when the first examination was had, and she only used it when incensed at the conduct of defendant's counsel and the spectators.

THE SUPPLY OF ICE.

A Scanty Stock on Hand—High Prices and a Threatened Increase.

The present price of ice supplied to families is $1 per hundred pounds, and to hotels and other large consumers, 80 cents per hundred. These are more than double the prices of last year, but if the representations of the ice dealers are to be relied upon, the prices will be still higher before the season closes, unless the Summer should be an unusually cool one, of which there appears to be little prospect. As is generally known, the ice business in this market is almost exclusively in the hands of two Companies, the Knickerbocker and the Washington. There are two or three other parties who do a small business in the way of furnishing ice, among whom are SCOTT & CLARK, and JOHN MULFORD, but all the ice they sell, when melted, would be literally but a "drop in the bucket" compared with what is furnished by the two Companies above mentioned. The Knickerbocker is much the larger Company of the two, and probably the largest in the world. It has a capital of $2,000,000, and runs over 200 ice-carts in this City and Brooklyn. The Washington Company has a capital of $1,000,000, and is in some sense a competitor with the Knickerbocker Company, but it is understood that there is to be no competition between them this season, as both Companies, together, have not a sufficient supply on hand to make competition either necessary or profitable. It is the unanimous opinion of all who have been in the ice business that the supply this season is shorter than it has been any year since ice began to be generally used. The Knickerbocker Company usually get their supply from the Hudson River and from Rockland Lake, and their houses for putting in and storing the article in these two localities have a capacity of about 600,000 tons. Last Winter they were only able to gather about 250,000 tons, or little more than one-third the usual supply. The Washington Company have a capacity in their storehouses for about 250,000 tons, but all they put in last Winter was 50,000 tons. The two Companies together have purchased and "stacked" in temporary storehouses about 15,000 tons at Ballston Springs, 12,000 tons at Saratoga, 10,000 tons at Fort Miller Bridge, 20,000 at Shaker Pond in Massachusetts, and 30,000 tons in Maine—leaving the total supply in store and in "stack" several hundred thousand tons less than usual. Of course the enhanced price of this article will naturally reduce the amount consumed except in extremely warm weather. It is the uniform experience of ice dealers that in very hot weather the aggregate quantity of ice consumed in this City varies but little each day, whatever may be the price; but when a cool day comes the demand falls off very largely if the price is high. It will, therefore, say they, depend entirely on the kind of weather that we have during the months of July and August whether the supply of ice on hand, or obtainable, shall be adequate to the demand, even at the present prices. There is talk of raising the price on the 1st of next month to $1 50 per hundred for families and seventy-five cents for large consumers. The price for large consumers will be raised at all events, but the ice dealers say they do not desire to raise the price for families if it can be avoided, as they dislike to hear the outcry of "monopoly," which is sure to be raised, and moreover it puts them to a good deal of trouble to raise the price for families as they are obliged to go round and notify all their customers beforehand. The ice dealers are aware that they have got a good thing of it, or as the saying is, a "big thing on ice," this season, and they are determined to make money out of it. But it must be remembered on the other hand that the traffic in ice is a very uncertain business, requiring large capital, and not unfrequently ending in actual loss to the dealers for the season. When there is an abundant supply of ice during the Winter, a host of small dealers put up ice in "stack," which they deal out during the Summer months at rates ruinous to those who are permanently in the business and have large capital invested. Last Winter these small dealers could not get the ice to stack, and the result is that the Companies will this Summer have it all their own way.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The reviews and field-days of the First, Second and Third Brigades, National Guard, have been had during the present month, and the Eleventh Brigade, the Second Division, has also enjoyed a field-day. The First and Second were unfortunate in having rain to spoil their day, though the attendance of the men was not much diminished thereby, but the Commanding-Generals should have postponed the drills. On Friday last the First Brigade had a very unpleasant time as they marched from their armories to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, under a heavy rain storm, and came back drenched to the skin.

An election will be held on the 17th inst. in the Sixth Regiment for a Colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Joel W. Mason. Lieut.-Col. Frank W. Sterry desires the position, and will probably get it, as he is a good officer.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the First Division during the two weeks ending June 1:

Third Brigade—Joseph Holland, First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, with rank, vice Hall, resigned. Third Cavalry—John M. Moser, Chaplain, vice Lauterbach, absent without leave; Henry Meyer, Second Lieutenant, vice Mundorf, resigned; Frederick A. Born, Veterinary Surgeon, original vacancy. Fifth Infantry—Jacob Houck, Second Lieutenant, vice Roos, resigned; Henry F. Allen, Major, vice F. Smith, promoted. Sixth Infantry—C. L. Vath, Second Lieutenant, vice Estchel, promoted. Ninth Infantry—John F. Wood, First Lieutenant, vice Tobias, promoted; William H. King, Second Lieutenant, vice Wood, promoted; Robert B. Martin, Captain, vice Hitchcock, promoted; Edward W. Francis, First Lieutenant, vice Martin, promoted; William J. Kirkland, Second Lieutenant, vice Francis, promoted. Thirty-seventh Infantry—William Underhill, First Lieutenant, vice Hart, resigned; George C. Freeborn, Second Lieutenant, vice Underhill, promoted.

The parade of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, will not take place until the 21st inst., the date having been changed by Gen. Dakin.

The members of the Eighth Regiment assembled on Friday evening at their old armory, to examine several specimens of full-dress uniforms. No definite decision was arrived at, but the Eighth is moving in the matter, and that is some comfort.

The following resignations of First Division officers have been accepted: Sixth Infantry, William Kopp, First-Lieutenant. Ninth Infantry, Jacob W. Schmidt, First-Lieutenant; Howard Pinkney, Surgeon. Twelfth Infantry, Robert McAfee, Captain; James T. McCuen, Second-Lieutenant; Eugene Soulleyet, First-Lieutenant; Robert Donald, First-Lieutenant; Milnor Imlay, Captain. The acceptance of the resignation of First-Lieut. Thomas Girvan, Jr., Seventy-first Regiment N. G., published in General Orders No. 12, current series, has been rescinded.

Adjutant-General Townsend has expressed himself gratified by the excellent appearance and conduct of the several brigades in this City and Brooklyn, as he could scarcely avoid being.

Major Mellen, of the Third Brigade staff, who is rather unfortunate in his horses, came near being killed during the field-day of his command by his horse taking fright, but the Major proved himself a good horseman and avoided the danger of a collision with a fence.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment proceed upon their annual excursion next Thursday to Long Branch, by special steamer and train.

New-York Orthopedic Dispensary.

This Dispensary, located at No. 1,299 Broadway, the object of which is to provide the poor with improved treatment and apparatus of all kinds, for various deformities, but more especially of the hip joint and spine, was incorporated by act of Legislature, May 1, 1868. During the past five months it has been steadily increasing its sphere of usefulness, as the following abstract from the report submitted to the Executive Committee on Thursday evening will show: During the past five months 88 new cases were received for treatment, 37 of which were hip-joint disease and 32 spinal diseases, the remainder being other deformities, including club-feet, lateral curvatures of spine, &c. The thoroughness of the treatment, and the importance attached to it by the patients themselves, are best exemplified by the regularity and pleasure with which they attend. Eight hundred and ninety visits at the Dispensary have been made by them in five months, while, during the same period of time, the assistant surgeons have made 210 visits at the residence of those unable to attend.

The increase in the number of patients, and the large number of daily visits, have made it necessary to change the Dispensary hours. Hereafter it will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock every day except Saturday, and all those interested are invited to call and examine its workings, and to see the many interesting cases daily presenting.

The Erie-Central Difficulty—Statements of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Commodore VANDERBILT emphatically denied, yesterday, that the Central Railroad was engaged in any war with the Erie Railroad. He said that the Erie party had proclaimed war by way of advertisement. He claimed that the owners of the Central Railroad had simply terminated all mutual intercourse, because they found that no terms were likely to be kept. They now prefer to manage their lines in their own way, and have arranged matters in accordance with their own independent position, and to the ample profit of their stockholders, besides being more advantageous to the public on both freight and passenger trains than while there was a seeming accord on the part of the Erie, because more straight-forward and liberal. The cattle people as well as freighters generally, and through passengers discriminate in favor of the Central and Hudson route, as a rule, and the war upon rates must now come from the Erie, and against superior strength and credit.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 11.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¾	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	45
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112	100	do	45¼
10,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64.c	111¼	200	do...bet. call	45¼
5,000	U.S.5-20C., '65.n.	113¼	100	Atl. M. S. S. Co.	35
70,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	110½	100	Wells-FargoEx.S.	8½
50,000	U.S.5-20C., '67.c5	112⅝	100	do	8
1,000	do	112¾	15	Amer. M. U. Ex.	45½
24,000	Ten. St. 6s, x.c.	62	15	do...bet. call	45
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	61½	100	U. S. Express	45½
10,000	do	61¼	100	do...s30	45¼
20,000	do...b30	60¾	12	Adams Ex. Co.	63¾
20,000	do...s30	60½	8	do	64½
1,000	Georgia St. 6s	88	500	N.Y.C. & H. R.	100½
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	72½	100	do...s10	100½
2,000	Ala. St. 5s Bds.	76	300	do...bet. call	100½
2,000	Louisiana 6s	77	600	do	100¾
10,000	Brokl'n 6s, W.L.	95	10000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs...bet. call	95½
2,000	N.Y.Cen. 6s, '83	93	200	Harlem R...bet. c.	144½
5,000	Erie 1st M.	99	300	Reading R. R.	107½
4,000	Erie 4th M.	83½	50	Mich. Central	125
12,000	Cent.Pac. G. B.	93	500	Lack S. & M. So.	95¾
4,000	Mich.So.S.F.B.	100	400	do...bet. call	95¾
1,000	M.&St.P.7 3-10G	93½	100	do...b30	95¾
20,000	do	93½	300	Chic. & N.W.Pf.c.	92½
10,000	Gt. W. 2d M. B.	80½	500	do...bet. call	92
9,000	Col., C. & I.C. 1st	82½	200	Mil. & St. Paul	66¾
2,000	Col., C. & I.C. 2d	65	900	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82½
2,000	No. Mo. 1st M.B.	88½	50	Tol., Wab. & W.	60½
1,000	Am.Dk&ICo.7s	87	25	do	60
7,000	Chi. & G.E. Inc.	40½	400	do...bet. call	60¾
12	Bank of Republic	121	100	Del., Lack. & W.	111½
10	First Nat. Bank	200	200	do	111½
20	Tenth Nat. Bank	125	300	Col., C. & Ind.Cen.	20½
100	West. Union Tel.	33½	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf., bet. call	75½
200	do	33½			
100	do...b30	33¾			

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¾	100	Adams Ex...bet. c	64
10,000	do	118¾	200	N. Y. C. & Hud.R.	100
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	112½	700	do bet. call...s3	100
2,500	U.S.5-20 R., '65, n.	113¾	100	do	100
5,000	do	112¾	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	95½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	108½	100	Erie Railway...s30	23
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106½	400	Reading R.	107½
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	62½	100	Lake S. & M. So.R.	95¾
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	61½	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	85
1,000	do	61½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92½
70,000	do...s30	60½	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	110½
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	24½	100	N. J. Central R.	110½
15,000	do	24	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	121¾
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	82½	200	do	121¾
4,000	Long Dock Bs.	87½	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	66
5,000	Pac. R. R. 7s, guar. by St. Mo.	100	200	do	67½
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82½
			400	Tol., W. & W.	60½
200	West. Un. Tel.	33½	100	do...b30	60½
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	45½	55	Pitts., Ft.W. & C., guar.	95¾
100	Mariposa Pf...b30	17	600	Ohio & Miss R.	40½
100	U. S. Express	45½	20	Morris & Essex R.	91½
200	do	45½	100	Bost., H. & E. R.	5¼
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	15½	100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	118
100	Am. M. Un. Ex.	45½	10	N. H. & Hart. R.	173½
100	do	46			

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67	112½	200	Lake S. & M. So.	95¾
200	Adams Ex.	63¾	200	do...b3	95¾
200	West. Un. Tel.	33½	100	Ohio & Miss.	40½
100	Pacific Mail	45½	100	do	40½
100	do...b3	45½	200	Rock Island	121¾
200	N.Y.C. & H. R. R...s30	100	200	Newark & Clinton	25
200	N.Y.C. & H. R. R. Scrip	95½	1000	Quartz Hill	25
			200	Canada Mining	25
200	Reading R. R.	107	300	Dale Prop. R. Co.	40½

SATURDAY, June 11—P. M.

The sales of Gold, today, were the lowest of the week, 113⅝@113¼ ₽ cent. The Gold Room is dull; the inclination, if either way, is to sell short. The Banks lose this week $2,426,571 on their Gold averages, and the Treasury received $2,422,222 for Gold Customs. The Banks also lose $1,121,140 in Greenbacks, while the Treasury Office adds $2,092,966 to its Currency balances. The general line of Deposits at Bank is down $5,490,567, and the Loans have run off $6,066,159—the result of the extreme ease in Money, rather than calling in of Loans.

The day was a dull one on the Stock Exchange, corresponding with the dull and disagreeable weather outside. The Exchange and Gold Room have agreed to call Saturday Afternoon a semi-holiday through the Summer months. Both are to close at 3 o'clock P. M. The Public Fund were barely equal to Friday's prices; the State Bonds were lower on new Tennessees, and the Railways somewhat unequal in quotations, though in the main about the same as on Friday night. Pacific Mail was especially firm on the Miscellaneous list.

The following quotations were made at the close of business in the Long Room. The 5-20s closed a fraction firmer.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JUNE 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅞	114
American Gold Coin	113¾	113¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	61⅛	61½
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅜	100⅛
N.Y.Cen.& H. Debt Certificates	95⅞	95⅜
Reading Railroad	106⅞	107
Chicago and Rock Island	121⅛	121⅝
North-western Common	85⅜	84⅞
North-western Preferred	92⅜	*90⅜
Pacific Mail Company	45⅜	44½
St. Paul Preferred	82⅜	82
St. Paul Common	66⅞	67⅛
Lake Shore	96	96⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅜	40⅝
New-Jersey Central	110⅛	110⅜
Toledo and Wabash	60⅜	60⅜

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$88,222,512 97
Gold receipts	362,784 60
Gold payments	1,365,176 46
Gold balance	78,822,518 22
Currency receipts	678,328 83
Currency payments	447,456 63
Currency balance	11,010,645 18
General balance	87,922,651 30
Customs	305,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,200,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ ct. reg'd, '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '67	114
6 ₽ ct. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 coup., '68	114
5-20 coup., '62	112	10-40 reg'd	108⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111⅜	10-40 coup.	108⅜
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	6s currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62	Ohio 6 ₽ cent. '81	105
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	61½	Ill. Canal bds. '70	101
Georgia 6s	85	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101
N. Carolina 6s	45	Ill. War Loan	101
N. C. new bonds	24	Indiana 5 ₽ cent.	90
S. Carolina new bds.	81	Mich. 6 ₽ cent. '73	97
Missouri 6s	92	Mich. 6 ₽ cent. '78	97
M. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	94½	Mich. 6 ₽ cent. '83	97
Louisiana 6s	73½	Mich. 7 ₽ cent. '78	101
La. 8s, Levee bds.	72	Mich. 7 ₽ c. W. L.	101
La. 8s, Levee bds.	88¼	N.Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108½
California 7s	103	N.Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	111
Connecticut 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105½
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105½
Alabama 8s	101½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105½
A. 7s, L. E. & Pt. S. I.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105½
Ohio 6 ₽ cent. '75	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Ohio 6 ₽ cent. '81	105	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 1st Ext.	98	Morris & Essex 2d	91
Erie 7s, 3d M.	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 4th M. '80	88½	N. J. Cen. new bds.	103
Erie 7s, 5th Ind. '88	78½	Pitts., Ft.W. & Chi. 1st	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F.	103	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2d.	98
Harlem 1st	100¼	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 3d.	94
Harlem Con. 1st 6s	90	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	92
Chic. B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st	112½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.	96
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	91	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	91
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	98½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92½	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	97
Cen. Pac. Bonds	92	Chic. & Alt. 1st	102½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	87	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	91½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. '75	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 1st	96	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	88
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	86	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77½	Penin. R. R. Bonds	88
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	St. Louis & I. M. Bs.	80
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	103
Chic. & N. W. 1st	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93½
Con. 7 ₽ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	90
Lack. & West. Bonds	97	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	83½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	97½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	82½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	95	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	64½
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bs.	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
T., W. & W. 6. com. S. F.	82	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Gt. West. 1st, '88	89	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	81
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	143	Import. and Traders'	155
Manhattan	156	Park	160
Merchants'	125½	Manuf. & Merchants'	103
Mechanics'	139	Central National	111
America	149	Fourth National	109
Phenix	110	Ninth National	115
Tradesmen's	165	Tenth National	125
Mech. and Traders'	125	Oriental	153
National	117	Gold Exchange	50
Merch. Exchange	103	Stock & Brokers' Ass.	105
Seventh Ward	108	Del. & Hudson Canal	125½
State of New-York	110	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Commerce	125½	Consol'd Coal, of Md.	25½
Mech. Bkg. Asso'n	134	Canton Co., Balt.	67½
Broadway	200	Western Union Tel.	33¾
Ocean	85	Quicksilver Preferred	13
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Mining	7½
American Exchange	113	Mariposa Trust. Cert.	8
Chatham	170	Atlantic Mail	30¾
Hanover	106	Boston Water Power	15½
Irving	113	Adams Express	63¾
East River	102½	Wells-Fargo Express	15½
Nassau	104	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip	3
Shoe and Leather	155	American Express	45
Corn Exchange	123	United States Exp.	45½
Commonwealth	114	Pacific Mail	45½

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from Foreign ports for the week ending June 10, 1870, was $3,417,[illegible].

The *Financial Chronicle* says of the Cotton movement:

"By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, June 10. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 17,395 bales, (against 22,441 bales last week, 30,787 bales the previous week, and 44,865 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date, 2,792,879 bales, against 2,072,187 bales for the same period in 1868-9, being an increase this season over last season of 720,692 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

	Receipts 1870. Bales.	Receipts 1869. Bales.		Receipts 1870. Bales.	Receipts 1869. Bales.
Rec'd this week at N. Orleans	5,049	1,850	Rec'd this week at Tenn., &c.	1,498	2,323
Mobile	2,030	803	Florida	45	128
Charleston	1,185	1,879	North Carolina	763	111
Savannah	2,733	1,294	Virginia	997	1,956
Texas	1,022	480			
Total receipts				17,395	12,656
Increase this year				5,327	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 22,962 bales, of which 16,489 bales were to Great Britain, and 6,473 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 258,226 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending June 10.	Exported to Gt. Br.	Exported to Cont.	Total this week.	Same week 1869.	Stock 1870.	Stock 1869.
New-Orleans	7,327	5,073	12,300	16,979	102,717	49,784
Mobile	....	....	....	4,587	36,508	17,747
Charleston	....	....	....	917	9,302	5,046
Savannah	3,737	1,135	4,872	8,770	19,425	3,155
Texas	1,220	....	1,220	3,204	28,274	1,319
New-York	4,206	265	4,471	1,838	48,000	21,180
Other ports	100	....	100	370	14,000	12,400
Total	16,489	6,473	22,962	25,613	258,226	107,680
Total since Sept. 1	1,322,714	654,127	1,982,841	1,205,[illegible]	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 2,651 bales, while the stocks to-night are 156,217 bales more than they were at this time a year ago.

The income of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the years ending March 31, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, was as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$1,634,384 39	$1,715,544 40
From freights	388,528 66	415,959 56
From mails and express	107,994 97	107,891 64
From other sources	28,705 50	22,571 21
From gain operat'g canal road	3,813 78	......
Total	$2,163,675 34	$2,261,966 81
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$306,871 22	$201,468 63
Repairs of bridges	47,089 24	34,040 54
Repairs of buildings	17,064 46	30,831 10
Repairs of engines	80,621 98	65,200 10
Repairs of cars	114,018 51	113,206 56
Repairs of tools, &c.	9,550 80	12,006 82
Fuel	155,054 19	127,497 91
Oil, tallow and waste	32,609 60	24,319 24
Haulage	73,562 75	81,701 20
Legal expenses	23,519 88	15,794 84
Damages	17,061 95	11,811 35
Station labor and expenses, including loading and unloading freight	85,862 67	103,965 34
General superintendence and office expenses	......	27,370 82
General expenses	60,490 68	58,744 30
Agents and clerks	48,776 87	53,023 54
Train men	120,810 91	129,558 47
Switch and signal men	13,892 77	15,798 02
Watchmen and porters	19,111 37	19,678 87
Insurance	8,156 87	4,885 06
Contingent expenses	4,095 75	5,881 41
Total	$1,162,314 05	$1,219,307 28
Balance	1,001,531 29	1,042,659 48
Deduct taxes, interest and loss operating canal road		279,359 30
Leaving		$763,300 18

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET.

Railroad, including the franchise right of way, grading, masonry, bridging, fencing, superstructure, iron, station-houses, shops, fixtures, machinery, engineering, interest, discount on bonds, &c.	$6,148,480 04
Equipment: engines, cars, &c.	900,000 00
Dues from Wm. Bement	86,202 05
Real estate in New-York and New-Haven	107,745 06
Permanent improvements and additions	1,160,439 95
Materials and supplies on hand	211,607 03
Cash in bank, due from agents, connecting roads, and corporations	564,826 22
Total	$9,185,190 57
Capital stock: 60,000 shares, full paid; 30,000 shares, 25 ₽ cent. paid	$6,750,000 00
Bonds payable Dec. 1, 1868, past due	2,000 00
Bonds payable Oct. 1, 1875, 6 ₽ cent., coupons due on 1st of April and 1st of October	1,059,500 00
Coupon interest and dividends unpaid	32,215 00
Accounts and bills payable; March pay-roll and balances due connecting roads	455,371 69
Profit and loss	886,103 88
Total	$9,185,190 57

President, WM. D. BISHOP. Directors, Wm. D. Bishop, Bridgeport; George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham H. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; William W. Boardman, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge, New-Haven; Jonathan Godfrey, Southport; Nathan A. Baldwin, Milford. Treasurer, John T. Shelton. Secretary, Edward I. Sanford. Superintendent, James H. Hoyt.

A Sensible View.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

That was a sharp dodge of GARFIELD's to spring upon the House from the Senate under committee call, the $45,000,000 Senate gold-note bill, and put his own bill in as a substitute. He does not expect to succeed, but says he wants a test vote on the main question. He will get it to his disgust. Behind his substitute lies JUDD's originally BINGHAM's amendment to strike out all contraction features, leaving the plain question of inflation of bank notes to be settled by vote. Then comes RANDALL's proposition to substitute greenbacks for all bank circulation. Congress is not ready to pass either of these propositions. They come up again on Tuesday next. A distinguished financier, who represents the combined feeling of the dozen men in the House of Representatives who know anything at all about finances, gives a most searching criticism on the Banking and Currency Committee.

He thinks that Committee should first have tried to understand what they were about, then gone ahead. That they would in doing this have learned, first, that however much they might themselves have favored contraction, the House opposed it. Second, that the South and West need increased banking facilities, and ought to have them. The issue could be met by inflation of the bank circulation $50,000,000, and in doing that the Eastern bankers would not oppose them. Third, the three per cent. certificates are now due. Though there is no very great clamor for their redemption, yet being due the Government ought to redeem them and save the figure of interest they represent. They could not be redeemed without contraction unless their place be supplied by a currency more staple than bank notes, as ninety per cent. of the three per cents are held as banking reserve, so that their redemption now would absorb $40,000,000 of the legal-tender currency. The fourth step necessary for the Committee to take would have been to issue $45,000,000 greenbacks in redemption and to supply the place of the three per cents. This would be exchange for exchange, equally, neither expansion nor contraction of the staple currency, while extending banking facilities to the places where increased facilities are needed would, it is true, contract the greenback circulation to the amount of legal reserve created by establishing the new banks, about $9,000,000, but that amount would not be felt in the country. Whether the scheme involved in this criticism be chimerical or not, a bill involving these points, so easily explained to everybody's satisfaction, would pass. It would meet the free banking men half way and be accepted by them.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 11.

By Judge Barnard.

Fowler vs. Kuck; motion denied; no costs.

By Judge Cardozo.

Langlois vs. Green; motion granted.

Friend vs. Oath; order granted.

By Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Twinane vs. Healy; motion granted with leave to defendant to move for permission to put in amended answer.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

A new calendar will be made up for the Trial Term of the Superior Court for the October term.

All notes of issue for causes now on the calendar must be filed before the 1st day of August, or the same will not appear on the new calendar.

The jury fee of $5 must be paid upon filing the note of issue. In cases where the stenographer's fee has not been paid, an additional fee of $3 will be required.

For all notes of issue of cases not now on the calendar, the stenographer's and the jury fee must be paid upon filing the same.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The jury and equity calendars of this Court will be renumbered, and the call of the cases will be resumed in October next—that is of such dates of issue as were entitled to be called at the adjournment of the June term. Notes of issue must be filed for the new calendars on or before the 1st day of August next, stating the number of the cause on the present calendar; and the fee required by the act passed May 5, 1870, in relation to jurors, &c., must be paid in addition to the stenographer's fee, or the cause will not be continued on the calendar.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1870.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—JUNE 11.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Thursday, June 16, is the last day to file notes of issue for the third Monday Motion Calendar.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

E. C. BROMMER, Clerk at Chambers.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE.—BE OF GOOD CHEER; I AM "allright." One week from where I saw you.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

BY WYCKOFF & LITTLE. GREAT SALE OF 1,000 LOTS AT VALLEY STREAM, L. I.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.

On TUESDAY, June 14, 1870, on the premises, 1,000 lots at Valley Stream, L. I., at 1 o'clock; one of the most delightful locations on the island, on the South-side Railroad, thirty-five minutes from Bushwick-av. depot, Brooklyn. All the trains of the South-side Railroad stop at Valley Stream, it being the junction of four railroads. Residents of Valley Stream can be in New-York at 7 A. M. and leave the City after 5 P. M. Valley Stream is proverbially healthful. It is laid out into streets and avenues. Beautiful villas have been built upon the property. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. A special train will leave the depot, South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, on the morning of the sale, at 11 A. M. The collation will be ready on the arrival of the train.

Maps and free tickets for the excursion, and free tickets to view the property, may be obtained at the office of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or of J. N. WYCKOFF, Sr., No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

LET EVERY MAN OWN A LOT NEAR THE GREAT CITIES. WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S GREAT SALE of 1,000 lots presents an unparalleled opportunity. Send for Maps, &c.

Free tickets for the sale on TUESDAY, June 14. Collations, free rides, &c.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Valley Stream is the junction of four railroads, is only twelve miles from New-York, and is rapidly growing. Send for maps and free tickets to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or J. N. WYCKOFF, Sr., No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The small three-story and basement brick house, No. 162 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location and desirable in all respects. Apply to R. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 15 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two-story extension; all the improvements; ground, 20 feet 6 inches by 100, on Pulaski-st., south side, first house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, Long Island; terms easy. De Kalb-avenue cars pass the street. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION AT THE GREAT SALE AT VALLEY STREAM, BY WYCKOFF & LITTLE, AUCTIONEERS, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

A special train will leave the foot of South 8th-st. at 11 o'clock.

Send for maps and tickets to the Auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or J. N. WYCKOFF, Sr., No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

RICHMOND HILL ESTATE, LONG ISLAND.

Thirty minutes from ferry; high, healthy, beautiful, convenient; new Mansard-roof houses, thoroughly built on large lots, for $5,000. Also lots and villa sites, near depot.

Photographs and particulars with HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., N. Y.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME of fourteen acres at Hohokus, N. J., ten minutes from depot, for sale; one and a quarter hours from Chambers-st. by Erie Railway. On the place there are 800 dwarf and standard pear trees, and other fruits, in abundance, all in bearing. A fine stream, bordered by forest trees, runs through it. Neighborhood unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty of scenery and fine drives. Price, $15,000. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply to A. H. WILLIAMS, No. 56 Franklin-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 25 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 353 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SUMMER RESIDENCES.

TO LET, for the season, a furnished cottage of eight rooms, beautifully located by the sea-side, with coach-house, stables, &c., and abundance of fruit trees of every kind; at a convenient distance from the City with daily access both ways; both fresh and salt water bathing. Address HIGHLANDS, Box No. 184 Times Office.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TO LEASE, A HOUSE, beautifully situated on Clermont-terrace, near the Railroad Depot; possession immediately; rent $600 per annum, to commence Aug. 1. Apply at Railroad Depot.

ROCKAWAY.—MARINE PAVILION Grounds—Furnished cottages, with or without board, coach-house and stabling; cottages close to the bathing-ground; trains six times a day by South-side Railroad. R. BAINBRIDGE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON or year, a residence on the Hudson, one-half hour from Cold-st.; grounds and garden well laid out, and the river-view unsurpassed; will be rented low. Apply to GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES ON Staten Island, and on the Hudson River; also, a large unfurnished house at Tremont, Westchester County. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—WEST POINT, NEAR COZZENS' Hotel, a furnished cottage to let, containing twelve rooms. For terms, &c., address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TWO FURnished rooms, without board, between 14th and 23d sts., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 20 Post-office.

MEETINGS.

NINETEENTH WARD DOCKS AND PIERS.—A meeting of citizens of the Nineteenth Ward will be held at Grim's Third-avenue Garden, Nos. 789 to 791 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock P. M., to devise such preliminary measures as will secure the attention of the Commissioners of Public Docks to the long-neglected rights and pressing necessities of the people of said ward, for the immediate erection of safe and convenient public landing-places at reasonable intervals of distance along the more than two miles of water-front.

Tax-payers and business men, victims of the present oppressive charge of $5 and $20 per day for the favored privilege of discharging cargo at what are claimed as private wharves, are particularly invited to attend.

PINKNEY & MOULTON.
STEINWAY & SONS.
F. & M. SCHAEFER.
G. N. & N. A. WILLIAMS.
NEIDLINGER, SCHMIDT & CO.
LOONIE & BRO.
A. CALLENBERGER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, [illegible] rolls fine French gold paper hangings, 30c. per roll, usually sold at $1; good paper, 12c. per roll; fine gold window-shades, 75c. per pair; also, a large assortment of English carpets at a great reduction; painting, paper-hanging, decorating and kalsomining; experienced workmen sent to any part of City or country.

I. W. COATES, Nos. 277 and 279 Hudson-st., opposite Dominick-st.

NO MORE BED-BUGS.

The surest and cheapest article for the instantaneous destruction of bed-bugs is: A. GOLSH'S BED-BUG TINCTURE. IT NEVER FAILS. Price 25c. per four-ounce bottle, and quart size, only $1. For sale by druggists, and A. GOLSH, Chemist, No. 260 Pearl-st.

A FINE BLACK-WALNUT BOOK-CASE and collection of English and French books, for sale or exchange low. Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of May, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NEW LAMP CHIMNEY COMPANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of the Company; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to or for the use of the said Company, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MEDICAL.

A PHILANTHROPIST'S MOTTO—"The greatest good for the greatest number."—Dr. LARMONT'S VEGETABLE MEDICINES at $1 [illegible], because of the incompetence of physicians and entire worthlessness of patent medicines in the cure of private diseases and weaknesses. His remedies cure any case, however lamentable, even in the paralytic and epileptic stage. Offices, No. 719 Broadway, New-York.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 34 CHAMbers-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; unabated success by Dr. EVANS, [illegible].

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chambers-st. [illegible]

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 13,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:
[illegible]c. POPLINS at 12½c.
37½c. POPLINS at 25c.
50c. POPLINS at 37½c.
75c. POPLINS, at 50c.
ALL OTHER GOODS
REDUCED IN PROPORTION.

WE WILL OPEN

A NEW IMPORTATION OF
CHINESE GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN LAWNS, &c.,
IN BUFF, ECRU, AND OTHER NEW AND
DESIRABLE SHADES,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 13.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

BURNOUS

AND

SPRING SHAWLS,

NEW STYLES,
AT LOW PRICES,
TO CLOSE OUR IMPORTATIONS.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MARKED DOWN.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

CHILDREN'S

BRAIDED
LINEN AND PIQUE DRESSES,
FOR OUT-OF-TOWN WEAR.
ALSO,
UNDER-CLOTHING,
AT JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

PARASOLS,

NEW COLORS AND STYLES,
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
AT JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

NEW STYLES, FROM $5 TO $32,
VERY DESIRABLE,
AT JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

WHITE SUITS,

FOR THE SEA-SIDE AND COUNTRY,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

FIGURED GRENADINES,

FROM 12½ CENTS TO 25 CENTS.
FORMER PRICES, 25 CENTS TO 50 CENTS,
AT JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
AT

JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

LACE SACKS AND POINTS,

NEW STYLES,
AT [illegible] LAST-SEASON'S PRICES,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 13.

A LARGE STOCK
OF VERY DESIRABLE

HOSIERY

AT JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

SUMMER QUILTS

AND

BLANKETS,

AT
JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

BLACK GRENADINES,

IN ALL QUALITIES,
FROM 37½c. TO $1 50,
NEW GOODS,
AT JAMES McCREERY'S & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

LACES

AND

EMBROIDERIES,

FROM AUCTION,
VERY CHEAP!
AT JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

TO CLOSE

OUR STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
WE WILL OFFER
ON
MONDAY, JUNE 13,
A LINE OF STRIPES
IN ENTIRELY NEW COLORS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY
EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET,
AT $1 [illegible], REDUCED FROM $2.
ALSO,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN WHITE GROUNDS,
COLORED PLAIDS,
AND STRIPES.
BLACK AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
ALSO AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS

IN

Grenadines

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.

PLAID GRENADINES at 25c. per yard.
RICH BROCHE-FIGURED GRENADINES, from 30c. per yard.
STRIPED AND FIGURED GRENADINES, at 25c. per yard.
ELEGANT STRIPED AND RICH BROCHE GRENADINES, at $1, never before offered less than $1 25 and $1 50.

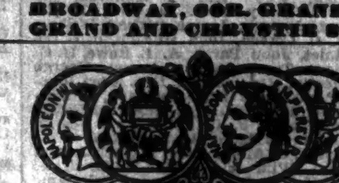
AT RETAIL, JUNE 13.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 13,
The balance of their entire stock of
SACKS,
CLOAKS AND
MANTILLAS,
AT RETAIL,
At Extraordinarily Low Prices.
THE FASHIONABLE SACK "IMPERATRICE" reduced to $18.
On all goods of their own manufacture a reduction will be made of from ten to twenty-five per cent.
Imported Paris garments will be sold at
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Ladies of the City and vicinity are requested to call and examine.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.



REDUCED PRICES
IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering ENGLISH LAWNS at 20 cents per yard.
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS at 25 cents per yard.
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES at 30 cents per yard.
STRIPED AND FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGES, 30 and 35c. per yard.
GAUZE CHAMBRAIS, $1 50 per yard, (value $2 50.)
BAYADERE and PLAIN GRENADINES,
SHADES TO MATCH, at 60c. per yard.
STRIPED SUMMER POPLINS at 25 and 30c. per yard.
ELASTIC CRETONS FOR SUITS, a new and beautiful article.
RICH PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, in ROBES and by the yard, at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPET
AND
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.
FRESH IMPORTATION OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 25 PER YARD.
5-FRAME BRUSSELS AT $2 PER YARD.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS.
THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, VENETIANS, &c.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, in fancy red-checked and white, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADE FIXTURES, SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.
N. B.—Cabinet makers and upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements. Hotels, steamers and private residences fitted up at short notice.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED AND GREATLY REDUCED
THE PRICES OF THE GOODS
In all their various Departments, viz.:
MOZAMBIQUE POPLINS, 12½c. per yard.
PRINTED ALPACA LUSTRES, 15c. per yard.
WIDE CHINE POPLINS, 25c. per yard, upward.
BROCHE GRENADINES, 25c. per yard, reduced from 40c.
EXTRA FINE PRINTED JACONETS, only 20c. per yard.
EXTRA FINE PRINTED ORGANDIES, only 25c. per yard.
REAL INDIA BLACK AND SCARLET PLAIN CENTER CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, WITH WIDE BORDERS, only $65 and $80 each, formerly $90 and $95.
PARIS-MADE SILK CLOAKS AND SACKS, richly embroidered.
BREAKFAST JACKETS, LADIES' WALKING SUITS, in every variety, $5 each and upward.
VICTORIA LAWN DO., elegantly trimmed, $10 each, upward.
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE LADIES' BONNETS, HATS, &c., handsomely trimmed, $5 each, upward.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER
IN ORDER TO CLOSE,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
CHILDREN'S
LINEN, LAWN AND PIQUE
SUITS,
TRIMMED OR BRAIDED,
$1 50 EACH UPWARD.
LADIES'
LINEN AND CRETON SUITS,
$5 EACH AND UPWARD.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
SILK, POPLIN AND BAREGE
LADIES' SUITS AND DRESSES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR, &c.,
AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
The above are fresh goods, recently received, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SUMMER TRADE.

MA	OPENING STRAW GOODS,	CY
MA	PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,	CY
MA	RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES	CY
MA	and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE	CY
MA	GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR-	CY
MA	NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND	CY
MA	STATIONERY, &c.,	CY
MA	AT POPULAR PRICES.	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	14th-st. and 6th-av.	CY

BLACK IRON GRENADINE BAREGES, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Four cases, comprising a complete line of the various widths.
Three cases LLAMA LACE JACKETS,
THE LATEST PARIS DESIGNS, AND THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT YET OFFERED.
The above, notwithstanding their scarcity, will be OFFERED AT
EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 13,
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, $1 75 PER YARD.
SUPERIOR QUALITY ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 25 PER YARD.
CROSSLEY'S EXTRA DO., $1 [illegible] PER YARD.
ALSO, NOVELTIES IN
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, MATS, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

NO. 773.
GRENADINES, GRENADINES.
IRON FRAME and CANVAS MESH, in all widths and qualities.
Our stock in this and other lines of black fabrics is unsurpassed.

W. JACKSON,

NO. 773 BROADWAY, corner of Waverley-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE existing under the name of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THOMAS N. DALE,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
New-York, June 1, 1870. JOHN E. HARRIS.
The books of the late firm of THOMAS N. DALE & CO. are to be found at the office of Harris, Richmond & Shafer, No. [illegible] Howard-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of HARRIS, RICHMOND & SHAFER, for the purpose of importing and dealing in clothiers' and tailors' trimmings, and will occupy the premises recently occupied by the late firm of Thomas N. Dale & Co.
JOHN E. HARRIS,
GEORGE RICHMOND,
New-York, June 1, 1870. A. B. SHAFER.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.
EUGENE R. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.
Post-office Box No. 2,464.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN & COLLENDER
Manufacturers of
STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,
NO. 738 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE
OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000 First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE,
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT
ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property......$11,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
Trustees, executors, administrators, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.

7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 80 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 15 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ([illegible]) are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of us.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WELLS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARRES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES R. AMES, JR.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	ROBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES R. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
New-York, June 7, 1870.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.
TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1898, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 532 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 WALNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.
AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, held on 20th inst., the supplement to the Company's charter, passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and on 5th April approved by the Governor, was rejected unanimously by the shareholders' voting and by a majority of the shares.
GEO. H. MYERS,
Chairman.
Attest: LOUIS REEVES, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,[illegible], FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (scrip cert.,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. R. R. CO.,
CORNER OF 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, for election of Directors, will be held on MONDAY, June 13. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from June 6 to 15.
JOHN KERR, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. E. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers

AND

Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.
Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.
N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

$50,000 BONDS OF CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Due in six years; interest 7 per cent.; payment at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. For sale by
G. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.
Also, New-Jersey town bonds.
Also, $40,000 Bonds of Union County, N. J., 2 and 3 years to run, 7 per cent., April and October.

LEVY & BORG,

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 389 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)
Money deposited on or before
JULY 20,
Will draw interest from July 1
AT SEVEN PER CENT.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—Interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid July 1 on all sums remaining in bank that were deposited on or before April 15, which interest, if not drawn, will be credited to the depositors, and draw interest the same as a deposit of money.
WM. M. GILES, President; H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents; ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec'ry.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the
MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City.
Send for a circular.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,[illegible].
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1870.
THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, the Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury office in Columbia, S. C.
The interest on the registered stock of the State, made payable at the Financial Agency of the State in the City of New-York, will be paid in New-York. The interest on all other registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst.
H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent, State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN-MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 112 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of the net earnings prior to the 1st inst.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) payable on the [illegible] 1870, to the preferred stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 11th day of June next. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, the 11th day of June, [illegible] 1870, and reopen on Saturday, the 18th June, [illegible] at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 3 P. M.
ENGLAND, Wednesday, June 22, at 8 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Saturday, June 25, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, Saturday, July 2.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $80; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4, North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 30.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days. from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, commissions and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in saving the annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 203 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY, June 14, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a superb collection of English books, (for account of whom it may concern.) The catalogue embraces an exceedingly rich assortment of standard and illustrated works, mostly in elegant bindings. The public seldom have had such a fine collection offered to them by auction. Illustrated works on architecture, the galleries of Europe, with superb illustrations, books of costumes, portraits, landscapes, works on the drama, fiction, poetry, painting, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition during the day; also, in the evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20 TO $50,000.—GENTLEMEN HAVING idle or available funds, and seeking a superior opportunity for investment, are invited to communicate with the advertiser, through Mr. WARD McLEAN, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway. The opportunity offered is believed to combine, in a rare degree, safety, profitableness and respectability.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. [illegible] Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the above.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $16 a week; a fine hall, $7 and $8; in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, a nicely-furnished parlor floor, three rooms deep, without board, to one or two gentlemen; to a suitable party the price will be very reasonable; also, a good-sized single room; references. Inquire at No. 39 West 11th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to gentlemen, rooms on second or third floor, in brown-stone house; all improvements. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE gentleman and wife or three adults with two rooms on second floor and board; terms moderate; location central: west side. Address H. D., Post-office Box No. 2,[illegible].

NO. 220 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A handsome back parlor, a fine alcove room, second floor, and two other rooms, furnished, with board; new house, and all modern improvements.

NO. 13 VAN NEST-PLACE, (CHARLES-st.,) near Bleecker-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with board, at $7 and $8 per week; house contains all modern improvements; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with or without board; also, a floor for light housekeeping; private family. Inquire at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 234 EAST 13TH-ST.—TWO HANDsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable; reference required.

AT NO. 49 EAST 23D-ST., GENTLEMEN can find elegant accommodations without board, or with breakfast.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Large, airy rooms; table well supplied with fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c., from the farm; forty-five minutes from 27th-st. on New-Haven Railroad; beautiful drives; livery-stable attached to hotel. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARDing-house at Cornwall, on the Hudson; fine shade, large rooms, river and mountain views, pleasant drives, boating, &c., with good board at reasonable prices. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS can be accommodated in a very handsome and most desirably-located house, in Stamford, Conn. Inquire of S. B. GOODALE, No. 7 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. R., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAUCH'S HOTEL
AND
FRENCH RESTAURANT,
LONG BRANCH,
IS NOW OPEN.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
This attractive Summer resort will be open July 1 for an unexceptionable class of boarders. For particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL,
FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.
This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.
TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,
Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO.,
Long Branch.

BLACK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Compton Village, N. H.
Eight miles from Plymouth. One of the most beautiful locations in New-Hampshire, at the junction of the Pemigewasset and Mad River Valleys. Great variety of delightful drives and rambles. Terms moderate. Address O. C. FOSS, Proprietor Black Mountain House, Compton Village, N. H. Reference, T. M. Rice, [illegible], No. 226 2d-av.

NORWOOD HOTEL,
AT NORWOOD, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.,
Forty-eight minutes from Jersey City, via Northern New-Jersey Railroad, foot Chambers-st.; fourteen trains daily; wide-gauge cars. Rooms large and airy; lighted with gas; also telegraph office.
E. R. HOUGHTON, Proprietor.

PAVILLION,
ISLIP, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.
This hotel now open for the season. Terms very reasonable. CORN'S BANTA, Proprietor,
formerly of Astor House.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

STILL AND SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The splendid steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Pier 28, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient and Orient Point. Good hotels and fine salt water bathing at all these places. Passengers land at Sag Harbor, and take stages seven miles to Easthampton for surf bathing. The trip affords a fine view of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. For further information address
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

HOXIE HOUSE.—THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel, is accessible in a few hours from New-York or Boston. The favorite resorts Watch Hill, Pequot House and Mystic Island are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, fishing, bathing or pleasure driving are among its attractions. Terms on application.
B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., having been entirely refitted, painted and furnished throughout, will open for the season June 15. Superior accommodations for yachting clubs or parties. Reduction on railroad fare—now issuing excursion tickets. Persons leaving Greenport at 6¼ A. M., can reach New-York at 10 A. M.
H. BRAINARD, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open, is desirably situated on high ground, near the ocean; large grounds, well shaded; good stabling; stages run to beach and cars cheap; terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 20 West 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 45,) in the said City, on or before the 10th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 10th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 3 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 25th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.
THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE B. WALLIS, } Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON,

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCISE,
NO. 301 MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1870.
NOTICE TO LIQUOR-DEALERS.
A circular having been issued from this office, of which the following is a copy:
To Mr. ———.
Your attention is called to the provisions of the Excise act making it obligatory upon all persons desirous of selling wines, liquors, ale or beer to take out licenses. The time for taking out licenses has now once been extended, and will expire on the 27th day of June, inst.
Rigorous prosecution will be instituted against all persons who do not obtain licenses, but sell liquors, &c., in violation of the Excise law. Respectfully,
(Signed.) WALTER W. PRICE,
President.
I hereby repudiate fully the authenticity of the above document or my signature to same, or my consent to its being circulated, the same having been printed and distributed by Commissioner J. H. Williams in my absence, and without my knowledge.
WALTER W. PRICE,
President Board of Excise.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1870.
TO PLUMBERS AND MASONS.—NOtice is hereby given to plumbers and masons holding licenses from the late Croton Aqueduct Board, that, from and after this date, no permits for tapping water-pipes, or for making connections with sewers or drains, will be issued, unless new bonds are filed with this Department.
W. M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
TUESDAY, JUNE 14,
and every evening during the week,
will be presented WATTS PHILLIPS' ROMANTIC DRAMA of
THE HUGUENOT,
produced with
NEW SCENERY............by............WITHAM
NEW COSTUMES, designed and executed........by........THOS. JOYCE
NEW MUSIC..........by..ED. MOLLENHAUER
NEW PROPERTIES.....by..DEUEL and Assistants
NEW MACHINERY AND EFFECTS by DUNNE and Assistants,
AND A POWERFUL CAST,
including the celebrated
CLODOCHE TROUPE,
who have been engaged expressly for this play.
NOTICE.—The public are informed that tickets purchased of speculators on the sidewalk on and after TUESDAY, June 14, will be refused at the door.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the necessary preparations incident to the production of
THE HUGUENOT,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, June 14,
this theater
WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY EVENING
for a dress and scenic rehearsal of the play, which will be presented with a powerful cast, including the celebrated CLODOCHE TROUPE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
NINETEENTH WEEK
of the sensation of the age, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
with its varied attractions, comprised in
ONE MONSTER PROGRAMME.
SPECTACLE, OPERA, BALLET,
DRAMA, PANTOMIME.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mme. Lanner's celebrated
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE
are now en route to the United States and will shortly appear at this theater.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THE
CROWNING
SUCCESS
of the
SEASON!
EVERY EVENING until further notice, Sardou's BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION entitled
FERNANDE!
ACT I.—THE SAVING HAND.
ACT II.—FERNANDE'S NEW NAME.
ACT III.—A CORSICAN ROMANCE.
FERNANDE. ACT IV.—"TE!"
Characters by Miss AGNES ETHEL, FANNY MORANT, Mrs. GILBERT, FANNY DAVENPORT, AMY AMES, ROBERTA NORWOOD, EMELIE KIEHL, GEO. CLARKE, D. H. HARKINS, JAMES LEWIS, GEORGE PARKES, G. F. DE VERE, and others.
FERNANDE MATINEE
EVERY
SATURDAY AT 1.
SEATS SECURED TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
RETURN MATCH.
Grand Contest at Billiards for
One Thousand Dollars,
($1,000,)
Between A. P. Rudolphe and
Cyrille Dion,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1870.
Caroms, 1,500 points up.
Admission One Dollar.
Reserved Seats can be secured on Monday and Tuesday, at Joseph O'Connor's Rooms, 22d-st. and Broadway, and at Chris O'Connor's Rooms, 14th-st. and Union-square.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
EVERY NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR CONCERTS.

NOTICE.—MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Passengers to and from Stamford, Greenwich, Norwalk, Bridgeport, and Hartford will be carried to and from during the Musical Festival Week at excursion prices.

NOTICE.—MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Passengers to and from Albany and Troy will be conveyed to and from during the Festival Week for $2.
M. P. HANCOCK, Vice-President.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 229 Broadway, corner New Fourth-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 8 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing 18 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 12¼ noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 8½ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9¼ A. M. Will connect with night express train at 8 P. M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line.
THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE.—Only $1 50, being nearly 50 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Sundays, [illegible]. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier 28, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 6 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 2, and foot of 27th-st. at 2¼ P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2½, and 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—GRAND EXCURSIONS to the sea-side.—The steam-boat ZETA, Capt. E. T. WILSON, commences her regular trips for the season on THURSDAY, June 9, running regularly every day, leaving West 24th-st., at 9½, 12½, 2½; Warren-st. at 9½, 12¾, 2¾; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 3 o'clock.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursion parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 18 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS.—Let your families have fresh air; go to Warren-st., Pier No. 36, at 10 A. M., and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $25 to $1,000. Rich designs black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,222 Broadway. Branch Ware-room, No. 637 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AT
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE COLISEUM,
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1870.
Situated on 3d-av., within five minutes' walk of the Central Park, and covers the entire block between 63d and 64th sts. Methods of reaching it by all lines of City cars—2d, 3d, 7th, 8th avs. and Broadway connect with the belt line, which runs to the Coliseum. 2d and 3d-av. cars pass the doors at either end.

PART FIRST.
SYMPHONY IN C MINOR........BEETHOVEN.
THE GREAT CLASSIC ORCHESTRA.
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SELECTED INSTRUMENTALISTS.
GRAND ARIA AND CHORALE.
"Inflammatus," Stabat Mater..............ROSSINI
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THE ENTIRE GRAND COMBINED CHORUS.
THE ORGAN and the GREAT ORCHESTRA.
GRAND CHORALE.
"For He the Lord Our God"......MENDELSSOHN
THE ENTIRE GRAND COMBINED CHORUS.
THE ORGAN and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.
PART SECOND.
Grand Overture, "Oberon,"..........VON WEBER
THE ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA
OF FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VIRTUOSI.
GRAND ARIA, Cornet Obligato.
"Let the Bright Seraphim"..............HANDEL
MME. PAREPA-ROSA
and
MR. M. ARBUCKLE.
GRAND CHORUS, "HALLELUJAH"...HANDEL
THE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES, the GREAT ORCHESTRA and the ORGAN.
GRAND PATRIOTIC FINALE,
"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THE ENTIRE CHORAL SOCIETIES, CHOIRS AND GRAND CHORUS,
THE GREAT ORCHESTRA,
THE MILITARY BANDS,
THE DRUM CORPS, and
THE ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL BERGMAN, CARL ZERRAHN,
MAX MARETZEK, CARL ROSA,
DR. JAMES PECH, and
P. S. GILMORE.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND OPERATIC, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRA PROGRAMME,
introducing all the leading operatic Tenors, Basses, Contraltos, Sopranos and Baritones in America, and
THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.
Also,
THE SALEM ORATORIO SOCIETY
and
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
ADMISSION FOR THIS OCCASION, $1.

NOTICE.—TICKETS OF ADMISSION FOR THE INAUGURAL NIGHT OF THE GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL, MONDAY, JUNE 13, FOR SALE AT ALL THE AGENCIES MONDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Concludes at 10¾ P. M.
SUMMER SEASON.
Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MARKED SUCCESS
AND
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
awarded by CROWDED HOUSES to his new drama, of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of "Anne Judge," and entitled the
RED
LIGHT;
OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER,
and which will be presented
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
WITH ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.
WHAT IS SAID OF THE RED LIGHT:
Philadelphia—"The hit of the season."
New-Orleans—"An undoubted triumph."
Cincinnati—"A powerful attraction."
Chicago—"A perfect work."
St. Louis—"The best."
THE NEW-YORK PRESS AND PUBLIC PRONOUNCE IT BROUGHAM'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE.
WALLACK'S
WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
in his successful drama,
THE RED LIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
MRS. OATES' POPULAR COMPANY
IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
THE DANCING BARBER.
HERNANDEZ'S IMPERIAL JAPS.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Josephine, (Daughter of the Regiment,) Mrs. Oates.
BOSTON VERSUS BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.
WILLIE EDOUIN A LA BONFANTI.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos, of various makers, comprising squares, uprights, and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

ABROAD.
A graduate of Harvard, and an experienced teacher, wishes to form a class of several boys, to prepare them for college while traveling in Europe; best of reference. Address W. A. L., St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, DIPLOMATE from Paris, who teaches in the best schools in this City, desires to give French lessons in City or Staten Island, or near the City. Apply to Mlle. QUILLOUT, No. 24 East 13th-st.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY, SPEAKING English, French, German and understanding music perfectly, desires a situation as governess. Address F. M., No. 40 East 15th-st.

REWARDS.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID by the Standard Club for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of its late member, Frederick Tenner, who came to his death about May 24, 1870, whose body floated ashore near Stapleton, Staten Island, about June 5. For further information apply to
E. A. JACOB, No. 306 Broadway, or
ED. LAUTERBACH, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 209 Bowery, between 1st and Main.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German as coachman; speaks English and German; wages no object; country preferred; good references given. Address JACOB MERKLY, The Oaks, Bayside, L. I.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser, having had over thirty years' experience in the best class of printing in London and New-York, is open to an engagement in New-York or other large city. Good address and education, the making of estimates, preparing manuscripts for the Press, and complete acquaintance with every particular pertaining to the execution of first-class illustrated or plain work, are qualifications offered; references exchanged. Address X. L., Box No. 2,785 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDware store by a young man with several years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 132 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WOOD ENGRAVERS WANTED.
Two good engravers wanted immediately to go to Western Pennsylvania. Apply by letter, inclosing specimens of work, stating pay expected, &c. Address ENGRAVERS, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A CONFLICT ON THE RIVER.

Exciting Scenes Around Prentice's Stores—The Quarantine Commissioners Against the Brooklyn Health Officers.

Yesterday afternoon there was great excitement around Wall-street Ferry, on the Brooklyn side of the East River, produced by an encounter between the Quarantine Commissioners and the Health Board of Brooklyn. The circumstances which led to the conflict are as follows: Great dissatisfaction has for some time existed among the merchants of New-York and Brooklyn, particularly that portion of them engaged in the sugar trade, with the regulations imposed by the Quarantine Commissioners on the unlading of vessels from Cuba and other of the West India Islands. It has hitherto been customary for the Quarantine authorities to give vessels wishing to unlade in Brooklyn a permit which allowed them only to go to the Atlantic and Erie basins. The importers were thereby subjected to exorbitant charges for lighterage, stevedoring and other dues. These amounted to double, and in some instances to three times the rate of charges which would have been incurred by proceeding higher up the East River. Urged by the representations of the mercantile community, the Health Board of Brooklyn lately passed some resolutions, which have been referred to in these columns, giving to Dr. COCHRANE, the newly-appointed Health Officer, power to deal with what they considered a gross abuse.

It was resolved to put the matter to a test at the earliest opportunity. On Tuesday last the schooner *Rough Diamond*, of St. Johns, Capt. RUFUS PATTERSON, arrived from Matanzas with a cargo of sugar. After lying at Quarantine for twenty-four hours she was furnished by Dr. CARNOCHAN with a permit to proceed to the Atlantic Dock. The consignee wished the vessel and cargo to be brought to Prentice's Stores, close by Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn. On the Captain signifying his intention to proceed thither, he alleges he was warned by the officers that if he attempted to do so they would send him into Quarantine for two weeks longer. In this state matters continued for two days, when it was resolved to proceed in defiance of the Quarantine authorities, and take the vessel where she was required. As a preliminary step, Dr. CARNOCHAN's permit was taken to Dr. COCHRANE, who gave another in exchange for it, authorizing the vessel to land at Prentice's Stores. On Friday the schooner was accordingly moored as directed, and the unloading of her cargo commenced. The officers of Quarantine having discovered that she had given them the slip, on Saturday brought up their forces to recapture the rebellious craft. The Quarantine tug-boat *A. Fletcher* came to the scene of action, manned by a determined crew, and during the day made several dashes at the *Rough Diamond*. The assailed vessel had thrown out her mooring-chains, and safely bound to the pier, resisted every attempt to remove her. Exasperated by repeated failures, the *Fletcher* steamed off for reinforcements. She returned, accompanied by the New-York Police boat, with a strong force of officers on board. This movement caused the utmost excitement along the Brooklyn quays. The Captain of the *Rough Diamond* let two anchors out at the bow and two at the stern, and calmly regarding the scene, stood prepared for the worst. The attack was commenced by the *Fletcher* grappling the schooner with her tow-rope and steaming off at full speed. The ropes were speedily cut, and the *Fletcher* once more advanced to the attack, and again grappled the schooner with the same result. At this point, the Police were landed, and advancing in force upon the crew of the *Rough Diamond*, seemed about to turn the tide of battle against Brooklyn; but just at this juncture, amid the cheers of the assembled crowd, Dr. COCHRANE arrived upon the scene. Taking in the situation at a glance, the doctor in stentorian tones informed the New-Yorkers that their own Police force was sufficient for Brooklyn, and ordered them to reëmbark without delay. Then addressing himself to the Quarantine officers, he gave them to understand that the vessel in dispute was at present in his jurisdiction, and he recommended them to withdraw. Sullenly retiring from the contest, the *Fletcher* steamed away.

The Brooklyn merchants, backed by the local authorities, seem thoroughly determined to fight this matter out. It is alleged that gross jobbing exists somewhere in the conduct of Quarantine affairs. It is also said that in previous years detention in Quarantine of vessels from the sugar ports did not commence until July, and that its opening a month earlier is part of the same corrupt management. The Brooklyn argument is, that if a vessel can be allowed to come to the Atlantic Dock, it is perfectly absurd to talk of it being unsafe to permit her to go further, and moreover, that when she is there, she comes under the local jurisdiction which is now fully determined to assert its power.

The Yacht Regatta—Vessels Entered, the Course, &c.

The entries for the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club closed at 5 o'clock last evening. The regatta, which takes place on Tuesday next, promises to be one of the great events of the season in yachting circles, not alone from the number of crack yachts entering for it, but from the well-known rivalry existing between many of the yachtsmen.

The *Madeleine* will strive to beat the *Tidal Wave*, irrespective of winning the race, and the *Fleetwing* will work earnestly to beat both, while the *Magic* and *Phantom* will both make the best sailing they can against each other. Among the sloops the *Gracie* and *Sadie* will "fight their battles o'er again," and Mr. LIVINGSTON will leave nothing undone to make the *White Cap* beat the *Storm King*.

The entries, according to classification, are:

SLOOPS UNDER TWENTY-FIVE TONS.

Name.	Owner.	Ton'ge.	Area in sq. ft.
White Cap	Ludlow Livingston	17.5	4[illegible].3
Storm King	Peter Voorhis	21.8	470.8

SLOOPS OVER TWENTY-FIVE TONS.

Name.	Owner.	Ton'ge.	Area in sq. ft.
Kate	Robert Dillon	33.1	884.3
Gracie	H. W. Johnson and W. Krebs	54.5	1,094
Sadie	J. B. Herrishoff	42.1	734
Elaine	G. B. Durfee	37.9	[illegible]
Breeze	H. P. Kingsland	25.7	[illegible]

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Ton'ge.	Area in sq. ft.
Madgie	R. F. Loper.		
Magic	Franklin Osgood.		
Fleetwing	George A. Osgood	206.1	2,203.7
Tidal Wave	William Voorhis	153.5	1,879
Madeleine	Jacob Voorhis, Jr.	149.2	1,787
Alarm	A. C. Kingsland	225.3	2,485.5
Palmer	R. Stuyvesant	194.2	2,371.9
Phantom	H. G. and C. H. Stebbins	122.9	2,032.4
Stella	R. Dodge	106.2	1,307.5
Idler	Thomas C. Durant	132.5	1,934.5
Alice	George W. Kidd	83.3	1,423.1

The course will be from a flag-boat off the Club-house, Staten Island, passing the South-west Spit west to south, thence to the Light-ship, rounding the same to the northward and eastward, and returning over the same course.

The steamer *Middletown* will convey the members of the Club and ladies, and the *P. E. Schultz* will do the same for the judges—Messrs. PHILIP SCHUYLER, SHEPPARD HOMMANS and HENRY C. BABCOCK—and will also accommodate the members of the Press. Both steamers will leave the foot of Vesey-street at 9½ o'clock A. M. The time allowances, according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, are based upon area in square feet and time of making the race, thus: In an eight hours' race the *Fleetwing* must allow the *Tidal Wave* two minutes and ten seconds; the *Madeleine* two minutes and forty-five seconds; the *Phantom*, twenty-four seconds. In a six hours' race she must allow them, respectively, four minutes and thirty-six seconds, six minutes, and fifty-three and one-fourth seconds. The *Tidal Wave* will have to allow the *Madeleine*, in an eight hours' race, nearly forty seconds, and in a six hours' race, one minute and twenty-five seconds. The *Phantom* will have to allow to the *Tidal Wave*.

It will be seen that the racing must be very close to make the allowance of time of any material consequence in the decision of the judges. The race must not occupy more than eight hours in any class, and the allowance of time will be computed for each class from the shortest time made by any one boat of the class.

East New-Jersey Baptist Association.

The anniversary of the East New-Jersey Baptist Association, which comprises some fifty churches in Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, &c., was held at Perth Amboy on Wednesday last. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of Newark, formerly of this City, who was also elected Moderator. Rev. H. A. CORDY, of Jersey City, was elected Clerk. A history of the Piscataway Church was read by its pastor, Rev. Dr. BROWN. This is the oldest church in the body, having been founded in the year 1689, the date of the accession of WILLIAM of Orange and MARY to the throne of England. Other interesting exercises during the session were participated in by Rev. Messrs. Siegfried, Rollinson, Platt, Johnson and Barnes.

Inspection of Grand Park.

By special invitation of Mr. ANDREW WILSON, Jr., about 100 persons, residing in New-York and places on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, visited Grand Park, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of inspecting the improvements already carried out and in progress, under the direction of the above-named gentleman. After favoring his guests with a pleasant ride over the grounds, the company partook of a most excellent repast, and then returned to their respective homes, highly delighted with the changed aspect of affairs around Mamaroneck.

Personal.

Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Hon. C. W. Pierce, of Boston; Hon. J. K. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne; Judge Hitchcock, of Ohio; Hon. Henry Kayes, of Vermont; Commander Cushing, of the United States Navy, and Hon. J. H. McClure, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, and Hon. S. D. Marshall, of Tennessee, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Congressman Sherwood, of Alabama; Hon. S. M. Wilson, of San Francisco, and Charles Brigham, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman Sheldon, of Louisiana; Hon. H. C. Young, of Chicago; Hon. H. Prentiss, of Ohio, and Hon. F. A. Anderson, of Galveston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Commander Brown, of the United States Navy, and Hon. Thos. P. Cook, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House. Boris Danzas, of the Russian Legation, is at the Brevoort House. Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Fat Bear and Yellow Bear, Indian Chiefs, accompanied by Chas. E. Greene, their interpreter, are at the Astor House.

Long Island City Politics.

The following persons have been chosen members of the Long Island City Democratic General Committee:

First Ward—John Horan, James Davern, James McLaughlin, James Bostwick.

Second Ward—James Locke, Jr., Patrick Dermody, Felix Smith, George Goldner, James Ryan.

Third Ward—John Small, P. G. Van Alst, Geo. H. Williams, Daniel O. Callahan, Michael Cobin.

Fourth Ward—F. M. Monsell, R. B. Nevins, Wm. B. Wilson, Thomas Lang, C. R. Morris.

Fifth Ward—Paul Rooney, John Sullivan, John Mitchell, John Delehanty, E. M. Hartshorne.

E. M. Hartshorne, Chairman; Frank M. Montell, Secretary.

The Fourth Ward or Astoria Republican Club have elected the following officers: Edwin Mills, President; Dr. Trask and Andrew Fleming, Vice-Presidents; Frank Blackwell, Secretary, and James W. Whitcomb, Treasurer.

A Citizens' Association has been organized in the Second and Third Wards, and a general call issued for organizations in the remaining three wards.

The Democratic General Committee of Long Island City have appointed Saturday, the 18th inst., for the meeting of the Convention for the nomination of city officers, and designated Washington Hall, Astoria, as the place of meeting. The Conventions for nomination of ward officers will be held Monday, the 20th inst.

Music in the Public Squares.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mount Morris-square on Monday, the 13th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Aurora"....Weingarten
2. Overture, "Caid"....Thomas
3. Air, "Erudice"....Gluck
4. Waltz, "Memento"....Strauss

PART II.

5. Grand Selection from "Travatore"....Verdi
6. Polka, "Valiance"....Ascher
7. "Reveil du Lion"....Konski
8. Galop, "Wilhelmsbad"....Heller

PART III.

9. Overture, "Preciosa"....Weber
10. Air, "The Heart Bow'd Down"....Balfe
11. Selection, "Grand Duchess"....Offenbach
12. Waltz, "Wiener Bonbons"....Strauss

National Airs.

Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday in Tompkins-square, on Wednesday in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison-square, and on Friday at the Battery, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Yesterday morning the premises at No. 181 Fulton-street, occupied on the ground floor by JOHN H. EHLE as a grocery-store, and in the three upper stories by JOHN J. WERNER as a cabinet warehouse, were consumed by fire. The building, which is owned by Mrs. COX, of Clark-street, is damaged by fire and water to the amount of $5,000; insurance unknown. The stock of Mr. EHLE is damaged to the amount of $5,000; insured for $10,000 in the Columbia, of New-York. The stock of Mr. WERNER, largely composed of expensive suites of furniture, is nearly all ruined, and the damage estimated at $30,000, which is covered by an insurance of $25,000, as follows: Lafayette Insurance Company, $2,500; Commonwealth, $3,500; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Germania, $2,500; Firemen's Trust, $5,000; Imperial, $7,500. WILLIAM WEED, fifty-two years of age, residing in Park-avenue, near Marcy, has been arrested on a charge of being the incendiary.

An Excited Game of Billiards.

An exhibition game of billiards was played by JOSEPH DION and A. P. RUDOLPHE at the Star Hotel, in Lispenard-street, last evening. It was the French carom game, and the first 100 points were made by RUDOLPHE, his highest run being 35. At the end of the game RUDOLPHE offered to bet $1,200 to $900 that he could beat DION. DION, in reply, said that he had come to play a friendly game and did not play for money on such occasions, whereupon RUDOLPHE became somewhat excited, when names where called certainly not current among gentlemen. DION, for a short time, refused to play, but at last yielded to the solicitations of some friends and continued the play, winning the two following games, his two highest runs being 51 and 53.

Another Claimant for the Anneke Jans Estate.

A bill of complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court, Clerk's Office, yesterday, by RYMER VAN GIESSEN, of New Jersey, in behalf of himself and others of the famous Anneke Jans estate against the corporation of Trinity Church and FREDERICK SMITH. The answer will not be returned until the October term of the Court.

Another Ejection on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Mr. R. C. BROWNING was forcibly ejected from the Morris and Essex Railroad train yesterday morning. He wanted to stop over a train at Newark, and refused to allow the conductor to punch his ticket, as it would require him to pay fare to New-York, he being a yearly commuter. Considerable violence was used in putting him off the cars.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Cuban ladies of this City met again at the St. Julien Hotel yesterday afternoon. The meeting was a private one, but it is understood that the proceedings related only to the getting up of a fancy fair in September next, the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the Cuban cause. A dramatic representation will also probably be given in conjunction with the fair.

A decision was rendered by Judge WOODRUFF yesterday, affirming the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD in dismissing the libel in the suit brought for damages against the English steamer *Scotia*, by PAUL DEAN and others, owners of the steamer *Berkshire*, which vessel was injured by a collision with the *Scotia*. The decision of Judge BLATCHFORD in the cases of LANE vs. HANSA, and of CHARLES LOYER vs. OATMAN were also affirmed.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps, the largest of the German riflemen's associations of this City, will hold its thirteenth annual shooting festival at Jones' Wood, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The entertainment will consist of target-shooting, shooting at a wooden double-headed German eagle, dancing performances, &c.; and on the last day the most successful marksman, called the Schutzen Koenig, (riflemen's king,) will be crowned by a number of young ladies.

The Twenty-seventh Precinct Police made a descent yesterday upon the premises No. 21 Rector-street, kept by JOHN WOSTMAN, it being a disorderly house. WOSTMAN was arrested, as well as three other men and six females. Justice DOWLING held WOSTMAN to bail in the sum of $500 for trial, and sent the others to the Island as disreputable characters.

A pair of horses attached to a coach, at an early hour yesterday morning, ran away from the Hoffman House, and turning into Sixth-avenue at the corner of Twenty-third-street, ran into and smashed a large plate-glass window of a furnishing-store. They then turned northward, and finally the horses and some remnants of the coach were found in the Twenty-second Precinct.

Summer tourists will be pleased to learn that the favorite Albany day-boats, the *Chauncey Vibbard* and *Daniel Drew*, have commenced their regular trips, leaving Vestry-street at 6½ A. M., and Thirty-fourth-street at 9 A. M. A train will shortly leave Albany for Sharon Springs immediately on the arrival of the boats, and will commence running about the 15th inst.

WM. M. MARTIN, a lawyer, doing business at No. 75 Nassau-street, was yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, before Judge COULTER, on a charge of passing a bogus check for $40 on Messrs. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 1,308 Broadway, on the 13th of May last. The check was drawn on the Brooklyn Bank, and purported to be signed by H. E. LANGLEY. MARTIN was temporarily locked up until inquiries could be made relative to the solvency of a gentleman who appeared as his bail.

The English vessels in the harbor were flying the cross of St. George, yesterday, in honor of the ceremony in Montreal, today, of the presentation of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to Prince ARTHUR, by Sir JOHN YOUNG, Governor-General of Canada.

The German Reading Club of the Nineteenth Ward, numbering about 400 members, have contracted with the directors of the German up-town Savings Bank to occupy the upper rooms of the new building of the bank, which is to be erected at the southwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. The building will be 50 feet wide, 100 feet deep, six stories high, and will cost about $150,000.

A notice appears in the Mayor's office to the effect that hereafter the office hours will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., except on Saturdays, when the office will close at 1 P. M.

Mention was made yesterday that MICHAEL WELCH, of No. 61 West-street, who had stabbed his wife, had been admitted to bail by Coroner FLYNN, as the woman refused to make any complaint against him. Justice DOWLING noticed the announcement in the TIMES, and considering the Coroner to be at fault in thus releasing the culprit, caused his rearrest, or rather demanded of Dr. SHINE the surrender of WELCH. The bondsman for the prisoner accordingly took WELCH to the Tombs, and the man was locked up. He will be detained until the Police Surgeons report Mrs. WELCH to be recovering.

In the case of FRANCOIS FARER, charged with having committed forgeries in Switzerland, Commissioner WHITE decided, yesterday, to hold the accused for extradition. Writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, returnable before Judge BLATCHFORD, were issued immediately after the decision had been rendered.

HENRY C. COOK, an employe in the store No. 174 Broadway, caused the arrest of STEPHEN MARTIN, yesterday, because he had detected him in the act of stealing $206 in money from the drawer. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING the prisoner confessed his guilt, and was remanded for trial.

A meeting of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward has been called for the purpose of considering the subject of the docks along its two miles of water front. The meeting takes place at No. 780 Third-avenue.

On Sundays the bands on board the French and German men-of-war, off the Battery, play at intervals; the strains of the different airs floating over the water producing a fine effect as heard from the shore.

During the Saengerfest to be held at Cincinnati June 15 the Erie Railway Company will issue excursion tickets—New-York to Cincinnati, and return—good for thirty days from date, for $30.

The sixth annual examination of the pupils of the senior classes of St. Gabriel's Grammar School, East Thirty-sixth-street, will commence on Monday, 13th inst., and be continued on 15th and 17th, at 7 o'clock P. M. each evening.

In the chess tournament at the Café International Mr. MASON still heads the list with eleven games won and three lost. Mr. PERRIN has won five games and lost two. The Baron VON FRANKENBERG has scored seven games to his credit and four games to his debit. Dr. DWYER stands even—nine and nine. The other players show more games lost than won.

A testimonial to ROBERT FISH, the mechanic and seaman who fitted and sailed the yacht *Sappho* in her recent victories over the *Cambria*, is to be gotten up by subscription. Sums of $10 or less will be received for this purpose at the office of the *Spirit of the Times*.

The Prospect Park Hotel, at Catskill, has been enlarged and refitted this season, and is ready for Summer guests. Its location amid the wildest scenery of the Hudson renders it a very attractive place for a sojourn of a few weeks. It is in the efficient hands of Messrs. BEARSTED & BEACH, and is accessible by the Catskill boats and the Hudson River Railroad.

MARGARET SMITH, alias Roberts, a professional sneak-thief, was arrested yesterday by Detective TILLY, of the Central Office, on a charge of having stolen a pair of bracelets valued at $250, and a $1,000 stock certificate, from the Staten Island residence of Mr. S. WHEELER, a broker in Wall-street. MARGARET was in the habit of obtaining situations as a domestic and then robbing her employers. She was surrendered to the Staten Island authorities for trial.

At about 12:35 P. M. yesterday, near Middletown, as CHARLES BAXTER, a freight conductor on the Erie Railway, was getting down from a box car to a flat car, while the train was in motion, he lost his hold and fell between the cars on the track, seven cars passing over his body and killing him instantly. He was a resident of Port Jervis, thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS has received from Gov. HOFFMAN the offer of an appointment as one of the three Commissioners proposed to revise the laws of this State relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. The other two Commissioners are LUCIUS ROBINSON and EDWIN W. DODGE.

On Friday evening a committee of the Seventh Regiment visited Cape May City for the purpose of completing arrangements for their contemplated trip next month. The committee consisted of Col. EMMONS CLARK, the Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant and Quartermaster. The regiment leaves New-York on the 14th of July, will be the guests of the Railroad Company, and will be quartered at the Stockton Hotel for two days.

Complaints are made that the assistant jailer at the Ludlow-street Jail is in the habit of furnishing sensational and one-sided accounts of the cases of persons detained there to a certain newspaper for publication, greatly to the prejudice of the parties concerned, and that the paper but too readily publishes the stories without investigation.

At a meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, last evening, at the Mott Memorial Hall, a paper on the "Early History of Long Island" was read by CHAS. B. MOORE.

MARY MANGIN, aged three years, residing at No. 1,071 Second-avenue, was fatally wounded, yesterday, by JOSEPH HUNT, aged eighteen, of No. 208 East Fifty-eighth-street, while he was firing at a mark with a pistol near his residence. JOSEPH was arrested and his victim sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY MABLE, aged twenty, a domestic in the family of Dr. ROWE, at 159 West Twenty-second-street, was yesterday found in a dying condition, the result of medical malpractice. The body of her still-born child was found in a trunk in her room. MARY was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the Police notified.

GUSTAVE M. TEMPER, aged three years, while playing near a skylight on the fourth floor of his parents' residence, No. 6 College-place, fell through to the first floor, fracturing his skull. He can scarcely recover.

A person, who calls himself SAMUEL BLOOMINGDALE, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer FARREL, of the Thirty-first Precinct, on a charge of picking the pocket of CONRAD KEISER of a silver watch, while he was at the Lion Park. The property having been found on the person of the prisoner when arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, he was committed for trial.

Coroner FLYNN commenced an investigation, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. HANNAH MULLEN, who is alleged to have been killed by her husband, DOMINICK MULLEN. The only witnesses examined were the physicians who made the post-mortem examination, the substance of whose evidence has already been published. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

The following are the discharges in bankruptcy, for the week ending yesterday: AMOS N. MEYERT, ADRIAN H. BEMENT, and CHARLES PARISTER. The only petitioner during the period was JOHN SCHLIFELD, of Morrisania.

The calendar in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, before Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY, included thirty-eight cases, all of which were of a petty character. Among the prisoners sentenced were JOHN BAXTER, a pick-pocket, WILLIAM BARRY, THOMAS TAYLOR and JOHN JONES.

The examination in the case of PETER CLAVINE, of No. 29 Lispenard-street, charged with having passed a counterfeit $20 Treasury note to PHILIP KLENNOT, commenced before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. After the complainant had been examined, the case was adjourned until the 16th inst.

The arrests made by the Police during the past week foot up as follows: Saturday, June 4, 310; Sunday, June 5, 126; Monday, June 6, 283; Tuesday, June 7, 263; Wednesday, June 8, 279; Thursday, June 9, 243; Friday, June 10, 120. Total, 1,775.

The body of JOHN H. KELLY, aged six years, who was drowned on Monday, was recovered yesterday in the East River, near Pier No. 43. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest at the residence of the parents, No. 122 Madison-street.

JOHN ESSLER, alias Brown, was committed for trial at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $38 from his employer, JACOB AKLES, a lager-beer brewer, corner of Third-avenue and 44th-street.

The vital statistics for the week are as follows: Still-births, 45; births, 298; marriages, 188; deaths, 425.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. EDWIN C. BOLLES, of Brooklyn, has just finished an interesting course of ten lectures on "Botany and the Use of the Microscope," at the St. Lawrence University, in which institution he is a non-resident Professor. These lectures are spoken of in the highest terms, and Mr. BOLLES is regarded as a scientific scholar of the first rank. He gives a course of twenty lectures at the University in October next, on Zoology and Chemistry.

The following wills were proved in the Surrogate's Court yesterday: Peter Kelting, of the town of New-Lotts; William Cabble, Theodore Kress, Jeffrey Rose, Lydia W. Pierce, Francisca Ringloeff, Celia Keegan, Ann Wilson, Charles C. Bourne, Ellen M. Skillman, Frederick Fries and Mary E. Haskins, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Magdalene Williamson, of the town of Flatlands; Thomas J. Carson, of the City of Baltimore, Md.; John Farnsworth, John M. Ainslie, Mary Colgan, Margaret O'Brien, Mary McGurren, Miles J. Fletcher, William Barclay, Mary E. Briggs, Mary Gray, Elizabeth Anderson, and Cornelia Grimshaw, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, of Mary N. Haskins, also of the City of Brooklyn.

The Grand Jury of the June Term of Oyer and Terminer concluded their labors yesterday, and were discharged.

The jury in the City Court in the case of ANNIE MORGAN vs. DAVID SYME for breach of promise of marriage, were unable to agree.

The Judson case will probably conclude in the United States Court on Monday.

LONG ISLAND.

The Teachers' Association for the First Assembly District, Queens County, has been in session at the Town Hall, Flushing, since Friday morning. A variety of papers on educational topics were read. Essays, recitations and selections were interspersed through the exercises, with an occasional effort in the musical line by some of the lady teachers.

The following persons were elected directors of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Company on Friday: George F. Carman, Chas. Fox, Wm. Floyd Jones, John Tappen, Martin Willets, F. B. Baldwin and W. H. Debevoise. At the meeting of directors GEO. F. CARMAN was elected President.

The arguments in the contested will case of A. M. C. SMITH, of Greenport, which involves property to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, and which has attracted so much attention, have been concluded before Surrogate REID. Arguments have been made by CALVIN FROST, of Peekskill; JOHN H. ANTHON, of New-York, and H. C. SCUDDER, and H. C. PLATT, of Suffolk County. The decision is reserved.

The fishing schooner *Mary Rich*, 125 tons, of Provincetown, went ashore on the Long Island beach opposite Southampton, in a thick fog on Friday. Her crew consisted of nineteen men, who were landed in safety. She had on board nineteen barrels of fish. Owing to the foggy weather the Captain had seen no land in twelve days.

The semi-annual meeting of the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Southampton on Tuesday next. A large attendance is anticipated, and addresses will be delivered by several prominent speakers.

A new stage line has been started from Cutchogue to Greenport, a distance of ten miles, connecting with the steamer *Eastern City* for New York.

On Thursday, the barn of Mr. GEORGE CHAMBERS, and also the barn of Mr. JOHN F. WHITNEY, adjoining, in the village of Astoria, were destroyed by fire.

CHARLES REEVES, of Mattituck, has recently lost thirty valuable sheep by the ravages of dogs in that neighborhood.

The dwelling house of J. FOSTER, of Patchogue, together with its entire contents, were destroyed by fire a day or two since. Mr. FOSTER was absent at the time. Nothing was saved.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new Police force of Richmond County is at last nearly completed. There remains but one appointment to be made—that of Sergeant, which it is thought will be given to Capt. HOLBROOK, late of the Metropolitan Police. The last appointment of patrolman made was that of JOHN HOWARD, of Concord.

The Castleton Hill Association held their annual meeting, yesterday, and elected as officers, JOHN MCDONALD, President; HIRAM DIXON, Vice-President; H. L. FARRIS, Treasurer, and THOMAS CHALMERS, Secretary.

A man named JOHN SMITH, charged with stealing a horse and wagon, the property of JOHN MCCARTHY, of Baxter-street, New-York, from near the Vanderbilt Ferry, was yesterday sent to the Richmond County Jail for the period of six months by Justice GARRETT.

EDWARD ROACH and HENRY COY were sentenced, yesterday, to six months' imprisonment, for burglariously entering the house of HIRAM DIXON, Sr., and stealing therefrom over $500 worth of jewelry.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Friday afternoon, while SAMUEL BROOK was engaged in drilling a hole in a rock on the Butterworth farm, near Morristown, some powder which had remained from a previous blast exploded, blowing him into the air and hurling him a distance of twenty feet. When picked up his left leg was found broken in three places, his right arm entirely blown from his body, and both eyes hopelessly destroyed. He was still alive yesterday.

A Conference of the Congregational Churches of New-York and vicinity will be held at Orange Valley, N. J., on Thursday. Each church is expected to be represented by its pastor and six laymen. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside. Two subjects will be introduced for discussion, namely: "The Church Edifice in its Relation to Church Work," and "The Spirit of the Pilgrims in its Adaptation to Our Times." Accommodations have been provided for 400 persons.

The Democratic members of the Jersey City Common Council, who compose the majority, purpose holding a caucus on Monday evening to consider the propriety of rescinding their own unanimous resolution vesting in the Mayor the appointment of the Board of Education.

Last evening, a German named JOHN PFEIFLE caused the arrest of his wife and a laborer named JOHN PHILIP PETER, in Newark, on a charge of adultery. They were committed to await trial.

Thus far the fate of Mr. ETZOLD, of Union Hill, who departed for his home in Hoboken, from Connecticut, last Tuesday, having in his possession $1,000, remains a mystery. His unaccountable absence has created intense excitement.

WILLIAM H. NEWELL, a Jersey City physician, was yesterday arrested and bailed for trial on a charge of horsewhipping his servant named FRITZ ALBERT, because the latter had the assurance to ask the doctor to pay him some money due him for his services.

The following tax ordinance has been passed by the Common Council of Orange: Schools, $14,000; Poor and Alms, $[illegible],000; Streets and Highways, $4,000; Police, $[illegible],000; Fire Department, $6,000; Contingent, $[illegible],000.

The first anniversary of the united Sunday-schools of Woodside, Montgomery, Belleville, Franklin and Uniontown, is announced to take place in Belleville on Wednesday next.

Yesterday morning the remains of an infant, wrapped in flannel, were found in the former City of Hudson, close to the Hoboken Railroad. Coroner CRANE caused the body to be interred.

A Remarkable Family.

Mr. WILLIAM GORDON, of New-Bedford, Mass., celebrated on Wednesday, 8th inst., the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birthday. There were gathered at his house on the occasion the following persons, all of whom stand in the relation of brothers and sisters of the same family, either by consanguinity or marriage:

Names.	Ages. Yrs.	Mos.	Names.	Ages. Yrs.	Mos.
Gideon Nye	83	7	Wm. Gordon	78	0
and wife	79	9	and wife	76	10
Thos. Wood	80	4	Davis Thacher	75	10
and wife	74	5	and wife	71	3

The above persons had been married more than fifty years, and all had celebrated their "golden wedding."

Names.	Ages. Yrs.	Mos.	Names.	Ages. Yrs.	Mos.
Henry Taber	75	3	Margaret Nye, widow	59	9
and wife	67	11	Warren Thatcher	65	11
Susan Nye, widow	73	6	and wife	62	10
Obed Nye, widower	70	4			
The gross amount of above ages is				1,096	5

This, divided by fifteen, (the number of persons above named,) gives an average of little more than seventy-three years to each one. In addition there were present several children and grand-children of WM. GORDON and wife.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Miss CROCKER, of Boston, declines to serve as one of the Executive Committee of the American Unitarian Association.

Connecticut has furnished twenty Bishops to the Episcopal Church, of whom about one-half were from Hartford.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission of Sing Sing have erected a temporary place of worship.

The semi-centennial anniversary of Allegheny College occurs this year.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church South will be held next December.

The first Jewish temple in Mississippi was consecrated at Memphis, May 20.

JOHN C. KEENER, the lately elected Bishop of the Southern Methodist Church, has been for four years editor of the New-Orleans *Christian Advocate*.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist churches raised and expended about $22,000 last year.

The statistics of the Kansas General Association show a net gain of 400 members the past year. Churches, 50; members, 2,000.

In Dr. WOOD's church in Pittsburg, a young lady interprets the services to a company of about twenty mutes. They are seated in the gallery, and she takes such a position as not be noticed by the general audience.

The British Bible Society received last year $911,326, and issued during the year 2,136,196 copies of the Bible and Testament.

Hon. WILL CUMBACK, of Indiana, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, caused by the recent death of ADAM E. RIDDLE, Esq.

Rev. G. F. STELLING traveled 3,500 miles to preach the sermon at the dedication of the First Lutheran Church, Portland, Oregon.

The Association of Welsh Congregationalists in Ohio, numbers sixteen ministers and thirty-two churches.

The census of Newfoundland for 1869 puts the number of Wesleyan Methodists at 28,990—a gain of forty-three per cent. in twelve years.

The English Baptist Union has voted to favor a new translation of the Bible by scholars from all denominations.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church voted heavily against a proposition for union with the United Presbyterian Church.

The French Catholic Society of Worcester, Mass., have purchased the Park-street Methodist Church in that city for about $25,000.

The itinerant ministers in Philadelphia are as follows: Pastors, 61; agents, 3; presiding elders, 3; superannuaries, with appointments, 7; without, 7; in all, 81. The local preachers: Elders, 26; deacons, 40; licentiates, 81; in all, 147. The joint corps, 228.

Under Dr. LANAHAN's administration, the Methodist Book Concern saved $1,300 a year from the gold sweepings, and $4,000 a year from paper shavings.

The new meeting-house of the Pearl-street Church at Albany will cost $175,000. It is to be called the "Trinity Baptist Church."

Rev. Mr. KERTCH, formerly a Methodist minister of Dumbo, Canada, joined the Baptist Church a few Sundays ago.

The *Episcopal Register* is the name of a new Low Church paper, to be started in this City the current month.

The new edifice of the Brooklyn Church, St. Ann's, on the Heights, Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, rector, is a gorgeous structure, which has cost $400,000.

One hundred and forty of the 249 Congregational churches in Maine receive aid from the Maine Missionary Society.

Over a hundred societies held "anniversaries" in London this Spring. But Boston beats that in proportion, having seventy-five or eighty.

The Methodist Tabernacle Church at Omaha, Nebraska, will soon build a $5,000 chapel.

Rev. EDWARD PAYSON COWAN was recently installed as pastor of the Market-square Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. ABEL STEVENS is named as the probable successor of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, as President of Drew Theological Seminary.

The London *Church Review* says that thousands now habitually make confession to clergy of the Ritualistic churches in that city, who are occupied for whole days and nights in hearing them.

Prof. BERING, of the Roman Catholic College at Washington, a citizen of the United States, and a scientific celebrity, embraced the the faith of the Orthodox Greek Church at St. Petersburg on the 16th ult.

The citizens of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, bid $90,000 for the location of Parsons College at that place, and their offer has been accepted. The Parsons legacy gives it about $50,000 more to start with.

Rev. F. OHLINGER, pastor of a German church at Pittsburg, has been appointed a missionary to Foo-Chow, China, and will sail Sept. 1.

Rev. JOHN B. STRONG, a well-known Wesleyan minister, eighty-one years old, died on May 16 at Bedeque, Prince Edward's Island. He was engaged in the ministry fifty-seven years.

In 1859 the Baptists of Newark, having two churches and 500 members, organized their city mission. Now they have eight churches and over 2,000 members, having increased five-fold, while the city has only doubled in population.

On the first Sabbath in May the Presbyterian Church which Prof. KNAPP, lately Baptist, has organized in Madrid, celebrated their first communion, at which forty-five Spaniards and ten foreigners communicated.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has been elected one of the vestrymen of the St. Lazarus Episcopal Church of Memphis, Tenn. Two of the sons of the rector were Confederate officers, and both killed during the war.

During the past year the Congregational Publishing Society has published twenty-six bound volumes, containing 7,300 pages. The business of the Depository was $14,607 32; donations to charitable purposes, $9,499 30, all of which has been appropriated in books and papers, in about 800 different places.

The statistics of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States, as given by the Committee of the General Synod, in session in New York a few days ago, are as follows: Congregations, 86; ministers, 84; elders, 369; deacons, 208; families, 3,050; communicants, 8,204; baptisms, 478; net increase during the year, 119; total contributions for religious purposes, $147,181 68.

The richest congregation in New-England is the Centre Church, Hartford; estimated wealth, $12,000,000. Park-street Church, Boston, and the Centre Church, New-Haven, have the largest average congregations, from 1,200 to 1,400 each Sunday. The largest annual collections are taken in the Shawmut Church, Boston, and the Centre Church, New-Haven; average, $12,000.

The Baptists have now in this country forty-one colleges and theological seminaries, besides academies and female seminaries. These forty-one institutions have 250 Professors and 3,500 students, of whom 800 are studying for the ministry. They also control forty-six periodicals, to supply their 8,787 ministers, 13,142 churches and 1,221,349 members. The total receipts of the general organizations were $781,954.

The *Independent* says that in the old time a Connecticut pastor declined an addition of $100 to his salary for the reason, among others, that the hardest part of his labor heretofore had been the collection of his salary, and it would kill him to try to collect $100 more.

The Boston Theological Seminary (Methodist) has been in that city three years. The first year there were thirty-two students, the second forty-four, the third fifty-nine, making it the largest in New-England except Andover. The assets of the institution have increased from $15,000 to $300,000, of which $150,000 were given by ISAAC RICH, Esq., $25,000 by Hon. LEE CLAFLIN, $10,000 by Gov. CLAFLIN, and $5,000 by Hon. JACOB SLEEPER. The Seminary is now preparing to erect new buildings, and ISAAC RICH, Esq., has offered to put up a building, to cost not less than $100,000, if other friends would raise as much more. Toward this Mr. E. H. JOHNSON, of Lynn, promises $10,000, and Gov. CLAFLIN and Hon. JACOB SLEEPER each $5,000 more.

The *Congregationalist* says: "There is a good story told of Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island, who, when elected to his office, was thought to be of High Church proclivities. Not long since he paid an official visit to a Brooklyn church, (St. ——'s,) which is said to be the littlest kind of a High Church, and found a mass of ritualistic ceremonies—processionals, recessionals, and all other kinds of 'sionals,'—arranged for the occasion. Instead of falling in with the high and solemn antics, the Bishop paid no attention to them, quite disregarded the order of pomp, cut the ceremony short, marched boldly to the pulpit, and, before the service was ended, administered a sharp rebuke upon the whole performance. As a result, the rector was affronted, and has resigned his charge."

The editor of the *National Baptist*, attending the Southern Baptist Convention, brings away this among other recollections: "Perhaps we had no right to be shocked by an object so common as tobacco-juice, but we were rudely roused from our meditations above suggested, by the incessant recurrence of short and sharp spirts all over the house, like the firing of miniature musketry. The explanation, we soon discovered, was in the fact that we were in the midst of a company of tobacco chewers, and that, without thought of irreverence or uncleanliness, they were, each for himself, firing their saliva and their 'quids' under the seats in front of them. Many a poor spittoon was the target for multitudinous shots, which only missed their mark to spatter their filth upon the floor and furniture. Little lakes of tobacco saliva were numerous over the fine carpet, under the pews, and around the pulpit, and the excellent and hospitable sisters of the Walnut-street church—if they feel as ladies usually do about such matters—must have been almost disgusted with some of the habits of some of their guests."

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Lieut.-Commander Ernest Dickman has been detached from the Naval Academy and granted a leave of absence. Surgeon E. R. Dodge has been detached from the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire* and granted a sick leave. Masters Jacob W. Miller and F. Wise, Ensigns Duncan Kennedy, William G. Barnett, W. O. Sharrer and George W. Tyler have been ordered to signal duty at Washington.

LISBON, June 11.—The United States frigate *Franklin* is now in port.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 11—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Hazy	55
Halifax	S.	Clear	60
Portland	E.	Raining	60
Boston	N. E.	Raining	60
New-York	N. E.	Raining	60
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	63
Wilmington	N. E.	Raining	65
Washington	S. E.	Clear	72
Fort Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	84
Richmond	W.	Clear	73
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	76
Savannah	W. S. W.	Clear	79
Augusta	S. W.	Clear	71
Buffalo	N.	Cloudy	67
Pittsburg	N.	Clear	60
Chicago	N. E.	Raining	60
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	60
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	74
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	80

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 11—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris.*—D. M. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Fay, Miss Fay and Miss Bryant, Henry L. Hoguet, Mrs. Tuxbury, Mrs. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wade, Mrs. J. H. Wade, Miss Louise Wade, J. P. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herrick, Wm. Herrick, Jr., Misses Harriette and Florence Herrick and maid, Capt. and Mrs. Chas. Weston and son, Mr. Kernochan, Mr. Garr, J. and Walton Kernochan, Mrs. Garr and maid, 3 Misses Tuxbury, Misses Kendall, Master Kendall, J. K. Biggs, Mr. and Mrs. Absalom Funk, F. L. Duthies, H. D. Ward, V. Zavala, Mr. Hinchman, Mr. Fortin, Dr. Vergnes, Nathan Matthews, Geo. L. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Costia, Mrs. D. B. Grant, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Whipple, Mr. Bloan, Alex. Roux, Mr. and Mrs. Galvez, Justian Galvez, Fred. Duboc, Mr. and Mrs. X. Baxin, Mr. Runkle, James H. Beals, Miss Beals, Mrs. John Wyeth, H. T. Cox, J. R. Bullock, Mrs. Hy. Dorr, Mrs. Eliza Frost, Mrs. Mary Dorr Frost, Lucien J. Quigley, Mr. and Mrs. Dufan, Mr. Halfe, Mrs. Feist and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brackett, G. Lavie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Voorhies, Miss Isabella and Master Lawrence Voorhies, P. Maillard, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warren White, Mr. and Mrs. A. Voisson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Adams, Jas. T. Munn, Wm. H. Munn, C. Adams, Wm. H. Bernard, Master F. and Miss Dora Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blum and child, Joseph Blum, Masters Chas. and Fred. Blum, Miss Matilde Blum and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Mrs. Theo. D. Pearce, Joseph C. Fraley, Mrs. Verner, Miss Verner, Mr. Yeaga, Max Strakosch, Mr. and Mrs. de la Grange, E. H. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Benz, H. Clay, Mrs. Prieux, Mrs. Theo. Michaelis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Buckner and child and servant, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Rogers, Misses Nannie and Hattie Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Petit, John Petit, Mrs. Petit, Mrs. E. C. Temple, Miss Rosa Hinchman, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Chickering, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eustis, N. B. Eustis, Harry Eustis, Miss Marie Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Boost, Mr. Wolf, Ramon Petit, Mrs. Sarah Redkoff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maurice, Miss Maurice, Miss Borst, Miss Rowe, Mrs. and Miss Ponjol, Mr. Jodier, Mrs. Fraret and 2 children, Victor Lombard, W. F. Adams, D. Hawley, Mrs. Page and child, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Jennings, Henry Leger, Capt. Youenes, Dr. Fifield, Mrs. H. W. Spencer, A. Doyene, Mr. Ymaga, John C. J. Clay, G. Bayle, H. Glosterman, Joaquin and Luis F. de Zayas, Domingo Segundo, Narcisse Pigeon, John McIntyre Smith, Charles Dupray, I. T. Davis, H. H. G. Fraser, Mrs. Col. T. H. Stanton and child, Miss Stanton, Miss Yandwel, Mr. Segura, Mr. Ellsconde, Chas. D. Pope, Misses Quigley, J. C. Muller, Master Emil Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Maas, Miss Rosa Maas, Walter Kidder, J. Kidder, Miss Marcelline Augustine Adine, Chas. Beraalt, A. Bean, Mr. and Miss Waters, Francis Garell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barthet, Miss Laura and Adela Barthet, Mr., Mrs. and Master Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wendell, Ambrose Giraudat, Emil C. Berchmann, Mr. Portal, B. Mermnes, Gustave Autry, Mrs. Louis Berchmann, L. Fourmestreaux, J. Pussiens, S. Roy, Mrs. and Miss Vanand, P. Fourtie, Mrs. A. Marre, J. M. Raymond, Simon Rice, M. Elsenberg, Lucien Levys, Mrs. W. Schmitt, Mrs. A. Marre, Mrs. Gravier and child, Mrs. Manee, Mr. Eckert, Fred. Berier, Miss Matilde Battendorf, maid of Mrs. Bryant, Miss Weiller, Mr. and Mrs. Trenard and child, Master Julius Trenard, Misses Mary and Rose Trenard and maid, Mrs. Block, Louis Block, Miss Hortense Block, maid of Mrs. Page, Miss Caroline Bauer, Paul Rougier, Mr. Galvez's servant, Bavier Vandon, J. L. Brassart, servant of Mrs. Stanton, V. Lanyrolle, Armand Harcq, Mr. Picart, Mr. Bistac, Miss Fort, Mrs. Chafalle and M. Topi, Mrs. Antonia, Theo. Schickels, Mrs. Placida Alcarat, Guiseppe Casal, Mrs. Cecilia Kester, Pedro Menchaca, Mrs. Guyot, Pedro Uequiz, Mrs. Velten and daughter, Mr. Robert, Eduardo E. de Valladeres, Mrs. and Miss Schmahl, Fernando Rodriguez, Giuseppe Steffani, Antonio Fernandes, Nicomedes Fernandes.

JUNE 11—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Black and daughter, Miss Morford, Mrs. Holme, Miss Holme, W. H. Westerbrook and wife, F. Chase and wife, Mrs. David Preston and Miss Preston, Dr. Keene and wife, Capt. M. C. Mailing, Dr. C. D. Brown, Mrs. Scady, G. W. Harris, C. M. Harris, Wm. Gibson and wife, John Hitken, James Leahy, W. Booth, P. Dodsworth, Jas. L. Davies, Jr., Rev. N. A. Okeson, Prof. R. A. Beal, Rev. E. P. Cooker, Prof. R. Moses, Pat. McCormick, wife and 2 children, F. A. Boyd, Jas. McCreery, Thos. Renwick, R. M. Kingsley, Samuel Pollock, Joseph Corbett, William McWhirter, W. C. Corson, John McNeill, J. L. Davies, M. F. Gatulet, John Parks, A. L. Rowe, H. G. Babcock, Sidney G. Tanner, Robert Angiers, George Crocker, R. Connolly, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Ellen Johnson, Anastatia Power, John Kelty and wife, H. Morford, H. S. Hewitt, Edward Haigh, Edgar Holliday, Capt. M. D. Baltyhover, F. Sansman, Fred. Foster, B. Richards, E. B. Goodacre, Henry O'Neill, J. H. Chamberlin, Capt. J. C. Almy, Henry Mather, Joseph A. Miller, John Wild and wife, T. M. Hale, Alex. Dougan, J. H. Bourdoget, Bronwlow Cole, Wm. Jervis and wife, J. M. Watson, J. E. Dedd, F. Wilson, J. H. Wilson, Mr. Holmes, C. Thomas, Miss Susanna Thomas, Miss Agnes O'Toole, Miss Tilly Brown, Miss Theresa Brown, Andrew C. Chase, Fred. Hedrick, H. H. St. Johns, Mr. McKeever, L. D. Kiernan, W. G. Bergen O'Cavanagh, Robt. Brown, W. H. Smith, H. W. Powell, N. B. Falconer, Henry Johnson, A. B. Johnson, N. B. Clark, Wm. C. Bell, M. Diaz, Geo. W. Heard, Mr. Schneider and 2 friends, A. W. Gittens, Edmund Falconer.

JUNE 11—*In steam-ship Cambria, for Liverpool.*—Dr. Courrie, R. N.; M. J. Johnson, John Bishop, T. D. Devenny, Henry F. Crane, Rev. Dr. Sterret, Jules M. Revel, Hugh McKay, David Rutherford, Alex. Phermirste, Robert Phermirste, Louise Phermirste, George Kerman, J. H. Dolph, John Peterkin, Michael Ryan, John Campbell, George Campbell, Wm. G. McGuckin, Henry McGuckin, Charles Brown, Mrs. Anna Forbes, Miss Henrietta Forbes, Miss H. E. Emerson, Miss Mary Kildare, Wm. Gallagher and lady, Miss Kate Parrie, Miss J. Burnett, Miss Ella Heany, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. E. C. Johnson, J. F. Carey and lady, Mrs. C. Hurd, Mrs. M. Brooks, John Smith and lady, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Barbara Anderson, Alfred Marshall, Joseph Lean, John Chapman and lady, Mrs. Smart, Robt. Whyte, Geo. E. Stewart and lady, Meroldis Hameda, Antonio Martin, Concha Rus, Dolores Martinez, Francis Martinez, John Crawford, John Doherty and lady, Miss H. E. Emerson.

JUNE 11—*In steam-ship France, for Liverpool.*—W. Newell, Mr. Taylor, Miss Cook, C. Elliott, H. Scott, J. Knight, Mrs. Houghton, P. Sheirton, D. McCaffery, Dr. Hickman, Mrs. Hickman, C. Lindenberg, E. Murfield, Mrs. James Ormerold, Mary Duffy, Miss E. M. Bennett, Mr. Paton, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Bangs, E. Lamothe, Mrs. Welsford, Miss A. Welsford, Master F. Welsford, Miss M. Welsford and nurse, Mrs. J. Ward, Master Newell, Mrs. Charles Elliott, J. B. Cook, G. Severn, D. G. Scott, Mr. Houghton, Miss M. Houghton, Otto W. Graff, George Viasard, Mrs. George Viasard, J. Tucker, Rev. R. W. B. Webster, James Ormerold, Mrs. Dora Lyons, Mrs. D. B. Todd, Miss C. P. Bennett, Mrs. Paton and servant, Mrs. Raynor, J. S. Lee, Mr. Welsford, Miss C. Welsford, J. Welsford, Master G. Welsford, Miss Alice Welsford, J. Ward, W. Paramon.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—D. Weldon, Miss M. M. Jaudon, Miss Skurencher, D. S. Cohen, N. H. Walker, L. C. Whitney and lady, William F. Watson, James T. Sedley.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship South Carolina, from Charleston—J. A. Lewis, E. Solomon, J. M. Craigie, H. H. Keese and wife, C. K. Huger, A. Dickinson, Mrs. H. E. Ravenel, Miss Ravenel, Mrs. G. W. Clark and family, J. E. White, Miss Huger, J. B. Savage, A. C. D. Cowdin, Mrs. M. Crandall and 2 children, Mrs. M. Levy, Col. J. W. Airey, J. L. McAlby, Mrs. Lambeth, Mrs. E. Levy, C. Volger, John Coote, Miss Coote, Mrs. Manning, D. O'Hara, S. A. Woodside, F. B. Taylor, Miss Marshall, Miss S. Smith, Mrs. McMellidge, Mrs. M. Ruggles, child and nurse, J. Pilson, Mrs. E. S. Courtenay, J. Brandt, J. Engle, J. Rankin, Miss Courts, M. O. Knowell, R. Perkins, R. Bailey and daughter, E. Schofield, C. H. White, E. D. Forbes, C. Shafts.

JUNE 11—*In steam-ship Virginia, from Liverpool.*—Miss Mary A. West, Miss Sarah Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Powell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mayos, W. H. Horsley, Mr. and Mrs. Hellaby, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace, Mr. and Mrs. Audinet, Mr. and Mrs. Wallack and child, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Robt. Steele, John Steele, Rev. A. Grant and family, Miss Rood, Rev. S. H. Bronson.

JUNE 11—*In steam-ship Deutschland, from Bremen.*—G. Cremolle, M. Finkenstadt, H. Lindenmeyer, D. Goldschmidt, D. Focens and wife, Marie Sterne, Sophie Sterne, Leo. Cohn and wife, Julia A. Vison and child, Mina Becharach, P. Hein, M. Churchill, E. R. Loler, A. B. Brown, Capt. R. Fish.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:26 | Sun sets....7:31 | Moon sets....2:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:22 | Gov. Island..7:11 | Hell Gate....9:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 11.

Cleared.

Steamers Parana, (Br.,) Wilkinson, London, Howland & Aspinwall; France, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, Smith & Lockwood; Cambria, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Trojan, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; United States, Blanchard, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Washington, Wallace, Newbern, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. M. Whitney; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Sullote, Scull, London, E. E. Morgan & Son.

Bark Columbus Thider, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Brigs Minnehaha, Long, Pictou, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Naid, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Veteran, (Br.,) Snow, Gibraltar, for orders, James Henry; Argo, Wamlock, Mahone Bay, N. S., George A. Phillips & Collins.

Schrs. Ann E. Carll, Tyler, Mayaguez, P. R., M. C. Rocman & Co.; Isabella Alberto, Tucker, Hamilton, A. Allen; C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Eleuthera, B. D. Hutchinson & Co.; Grammere, Kellis, Demerara, Peniston & Co.; Mary A. Hapler, Long, Beaufort, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, Richmond, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Shields, Waite, Augusta, Ferguson & Wood; Narragansett, Haskell, Elizabethport, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Albert Treat, Sawyer, Boston; O. C. Acken, Hebble, Stamford; Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Canal-boat Pahna, Cooly, Perth Amboy.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen May 28, Southampton 31st, with mdse. and 727 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced variable westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light easterly winds, and was detained 18 hours off Sandy Hook by dense fog. June 4, lat. 46 05, lon. 37 40, passed steam-ship Main, hence for Bremen; 10th, lat. 40 34, lon. 71 40, passed steam-ship Hanover, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Winnett, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Portland; June 10, 20 miles N. of Cape May. Passed brig Alma, (Br.,) bound N.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans June 4 and South-west Pass 5, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Has had fine weather the entire passage and was detained off Sandy Hook three hours by fog; June 7, off Carysfort Reef, passed steam-ship Dudley Buck, bound S.; 10, no lat. &c., saw schr. Thos. G. Smith bound N. The G. M. brings 48 passengers.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, May 27, and Queenstown, 28, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly gales up to June 6, and since then moderate easterly winds, with much fog for last two days; was detained 24 hours off Sandy Hook by dense fog; June 2, lat. 47 45, lon. 30 25, passed bark Richard Taunton, bound W.; 7th, lat. 42 51, lon. 53 16, passed a Dutch bark bound W., showing commercial Nos. J. M. J. B.; 8th, lat. 41, lon. 57 48, passed a German steamer bound E.; 10th, at 6 P. M., passed steam-ship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 11 P. M., exchanged signals with a Bremen steamer bound E. The V. brings 282 passengers.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., 64 hours, with naval stores to J. Lorillard; June 9, off Hatteras, passed steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, hence for Wilmington; 10, off Chincoteague. Passed steam-ship Columbia, hence for Havana.

Bark Alice Cameron, (of Sydney, N. S. W.,) Carter, Bay of Islands Feb. 15, via New-Bedford June 10, in ballast, to Arkell and Tufts. Will load for Sydney and Auckland.

Bark Robert Hine, (of Liverpool,) Wilkinson, Iquique 85 ds., with nitrate of soda to Hazard Powder Company, vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Cape Horn April 15, and crossed the equator May 15, in lon. 32. Has had light winds the entire passage, and been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda, with N. E. winds and fogs.

Bark Montgomery, [illegible], Demerara 21 ds. with molasses to T. T. and F. A. Dwight. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. E. winds and fogs.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Croix, 15 ds., with molasses, &c., and 6 passengers to F. Hanford & Co. Has had very light winds and fogs the last 6 ds.

Bark T. K. Weldon, Nickerson, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. June 7, lat. 36 22, lon. 73 40, saw a large quantity of lumber, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Gertrude, (of Portland,) Creech, Havana 24 ds., with sugar to E. H. Howell & Sons—vessel to master. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with easterly winds and fogs.

Bark Marie Adelaide, (N. G.,) Kastelhardt, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Wendt, Totens & Bockmann. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather until reaching the coast, then met with calms and much fog.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana 20 ds. with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. E. winds and thick fog.

Brig Nellie Gay, Smith, Maracaibo 27 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. June 3, lat. 32 31, lon. 74 40, spoke whaling schr. Orrie Remington, of and from Provincetown, cruising; 5th, lat. 35 44, lon. 74 28, saw ship Charles A. Farwell, hence for Frontera, Mex.; same time, spoke brig Village Belle, (Br.,) from Porto Rico for Baltimore; April 28, lat. 31 26, lon. 70 10, on the outward passage, passed a vessel bottom up, about 120 feet long.

Brig Timandra, (of Digby,) Comeau, Humacoa, P. R., 25 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light easterly winds and fogs.

Brig Mary Maria, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Outhouse, Salinas, P. R., 21 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Sophia, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) McIntosh, Bermuda 11 ds., with produce to Moody & Telfair. June 6, lat. 37 28, lon. 73 32, spoke ship Ericsson, hence for San Francisco.

Brig Dominion, (of Halifax,) White, Glace Bay 19 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, New-Haven.

Brig B. Young, Joy, Jonesport, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Helen A. Bowen, (of Bangor,) Alexander, Humacoa, P. R. 18 ds., with molasses to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had light southerly winds up to Hatteras, since which has had light easterly winds and fogs. June 1, lat. 29 50, lon. 70 56, spoke bark American Eagle, hence for Aspinwall.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, (of Machias,) Mitchell, Moncrabo, P. R. 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage. June 10, off the Woodlands, in a heavy blow from E. lost two jibs; 8th, off Hatteras, spoke brig Katahdin, hence for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Mary A. Witham, Partridge, Bahia 32 ds., with sugar to Witham & Ogilvie. Has had light easterly winds and calms, with fogs since passing Cape Hatteras.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, (of Cold Spring, L. I.,) Mayhew, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, Goodale, Humacoa, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to A. Abbott. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, Arroyo, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. J. Laughton, Laughton, Pembroke, Me., with lumber and lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Abigail Haynes, Smith, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Saladin, (of Halifax,) Slocum, Gonaives 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, St. Marc, Hayti 12 ds., with logwood and coffee to Von Bokkelin—vessel to A. Abott.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) McBride, Havana 12 ds., with fruit to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. R. A. Ford, Carpenter, of and from St. John, N. B. 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Statesman, (of Machias,) Oates, Shulee, N. S. 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Conservative, Kempton, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Jones Smith & Co.

Schr. Alice T. Young, of and from St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.; vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Annie Glover, Torrey, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Amos Falkinburg, Tirrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Mason, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Crusoe, Twinghee, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Brown, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. M. Branscom, Higgs, Mount Desert, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Sheffield, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John A. Dix, Nickerson, Chatham, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Nickerson, Rockport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Perry, Calais, with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. Annie Myrick, Higgins, Rockport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. J. S. Bragdon, Snow, Rockport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Peterson, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. A. Hopkins, Robinson, Wood's Hole, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marie Pierson, Grant, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Helen Mar, Jones, Cape Ann.

Schr. John Lozier, Tretchen, Taunton.

Schr. John Walker, Davis, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Johnson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Cole, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Rayner, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. H. Seymour, Burgess, Bristol.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Dibble, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, New-Haven.

BELOW—One ship and one brig, anchored off the Hook, bound in.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. E.; very foggy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Cambria, for Glasgow; City of Brussels and France, for Liverpool; Parana, for London; De Soto, United States and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Washington and Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

Anchored at Quarantine and bound out—Ships City of Montreal, for Havre; Palmerston, for Hamburg; bark Victor, for Konigsberg; Sirius, for Queenstown; Alexandra, for Marseilles; Iduna, for Stockholm; Maria Augusta, for Stettin; brigs Samoglet, for Stettin; Olinda, for Konigsberg; Antelope, for do.; schr. Confidentia, for do.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 11.—Arr. bark Era H. Fisk, from Leghorn.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 11.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Northwood, from St. Domingo; brigs Alex. Kirkland, from St. John, Caroline, from Sagua; schr. Mary Patten, from Havana. Passed out, bark Hebe, for Rotterdam; brig Miss Pash, for Boston; schr. Peerless, for Porto Rico.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 11.—Arr. steamer Tennessee, from New-York. Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; schr. Montana, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 11.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Mary Durkee, Cardiff; brig Princess Beatrice, St. Johns; schr. Annie Edith, Bahamas.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 11.—Arr. brig Selma, Richmond; steam-ship Cleopatra, New-York.

Cld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; brig Julia E. Arey, Porto Rico.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 9—A. M.—Arr. schr. Kathleen, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders and sailed.

Sld. Brigs Florence, J. Henderson, Proteus, Clara Jenkins and Mary Cobb; schrs. Panama, Cruso, Alabama, Lucy, Alice T., (Br.,) S. A. Hoffman, Amanda Powers, Emma L. Porter, Balloon, Victor, Mary B. Harris, Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Rosanna Rose, Michigan, Com. Kearney, T. R. Jones, Almira Wooley, Wm. Fisher, Adria, (Br.,) Grecian, Mary Standish, Louis Wilson.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Annie, Tibbets, Galveston 20 ds., Boston; Oliver Jameson, Philadelphia, Bath; Osprey, (Br.,) Providence, St. John, N. B.

Sld. schrs. Nicola, Susan, Corea, Rainbow, Hepzibah, M. J. Chadwick, Sea Queen, Antelope, Gen. Marion, Margaret Reinhart, Charlie & Willie, Helen Mar, Billow, Grace Girdler, Sophia E. Jameson, Annie Maria, (Br.,) Mary Augusta, Northern Light, J. Maxfield, Mary Means, Mary Edward, Joseph Hay, Chas. E. Raymond, Hattie Coombs, S. H. Woodbury, John Stockham, J. C. Thompson, Marion Gage, Eugene Borda, Henrietta, A. Bartlett, E. M. Branscom, Loeburg, Commerce, E. & S. Corson, Trade Wind, H. W. McCulley.

10th—A. M.—Arr. brig Hattie E. Richmond, Mt., Charleston; schrs. M. V. Cook, L. P. Pharo, Philadelphia, Boston; P. Boice, Georgetown, D. C., do.; Wall, for C. Hall, New-York, Salem; Cicero, Bull River, Bangor; Henry Adelbert, Gardiner, New-York; John Johnson and C. G. Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., Boston; Katie P. Lund, Wilmington, N. C. 20 ds. do.; Louise Crockett, James River, Va., for Thomaston.

Sld. schrs. Emily A. Bartel, C. B. Wood and Wallace C. Hall.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11.—Cld. steamer Pioneer, Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 11.—The Cunard steam-ship Nemesis, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening. All well.

BREST, June 11.—The steam-ship Bellona, of the London and New-York Line, touched at this port last evening.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

WALTER LOCKWOOD,

(Late of Brooklyn,)

has taken the store

NO. 631 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON-ST.,

where he has opened a large and well assorted stock of goods, most of them purchased recently at very low prices for cash, and which he is determined to sell as low as goods of the same quality can be bought at any other house.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

PETERS' EDITION.

BEETHOVEN.

500 copies Beethoven's Sonatas, complete in one volume, net $3. 300 copies Beethoven's Sonatas, complete, bound, each, net $4. 400 copies Beethoven's Sonatas, with German fingering, (Leipsic Conservatory,) complete, each, net $4. 300 copies Beethoven's Sonatas, with German fingering, (Leipsic Conservatory,) bound in one volume, each $7. ERNEST REINKING, No. 217 6th-av., near Cooper Institute, general depot of Peters' edition, (Leipsic and Berlin.)

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.